THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
Do. Six months, " 2 00
Daily Paper, one year, in advance,.....$10 00
" six months, " 5 00
" three months, in advance,..... 3 00
" one month, " 1 00

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866. NO. 32.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each andevery insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac ter, are charged as advertisements.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1866.

Jacob James, Admr., vs. Heirs at law of Jacob James. } Petition to sell real estate for assets.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Richard Swinson and wife, Ann, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successfully at the Court House door in Kenans ville, and at three other public places in Duplin county, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and read *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, W. R. Bell, Clerk of said Court.

WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.

Sept. 6 [pr. adv. $15] 31-w6t

North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1866.

Mary Cole, Bassil Cole, Jesse Cole, Mary Deal, Joshua Cole, John Cole, Caroline, daughter of Owen Raiford, and wife Keziah, Richard Swinson & wife Ann, vs. Petition Dower.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Swinson and wife Ann, two of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successfully at the Court House door in Kenans ville, and at three other public places in Duplin county, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying said defendants Richard Swinson and wife Ann of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, WALTER R. BELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of July, A. D. 1866, and in the 91st year of American Independence this, the 4th day of August, 1866.

WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.

Aug. 9 27—6t

North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1866.

John R. Miller and wife, Nancy Ann, vs. Petition Partition of Land.

Frederick H. Smith, Celia Jane Smith and Celia Jane

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Frederick H. Smith and wife, Celia Jane, this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successfully at the Court House door in Kenans ville, and at three other public places in Duplin county, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, WALTER R. BELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of July, A. D. 1866, and in the 91st year of American Independence this, the 4th day of August, 1866.

WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.

Aug. 9 27—

Order of Publication.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term. A. D., 1866.

Mary McNeil vs. Malcom McNeil and others, } Petition for Dower.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Malcom McNeil, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successfully in the Wilmington *Journal*, a paper published in the city of Wilmington, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court and plead or demur to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, Frank. Sandford, Clerk of our said Court at office in Rockingham, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1866.

FRANK. SANDFORD, Clerk.

August 1. 26—6w

J. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE, No. 57 NORTH WATER STREET,

Wharves & Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchandize &c.

Feb 15. w-1-tf

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUbled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liquid fever, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They stimulate the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calesaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

April 19 12-1y

Real Estate for Sale.

THAT FINE BUILDING LOTS ON THE corner of Third and Red Cross streets, with a small new house with four rooms on one Lot, front on Third street 132 feet; on Red Cross street about 142 feet. It is the finest location for a residence in the city. For terms, apply to

S. M. WEST,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker.

Aug. 23. 29—tf.

Notice.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE COMMITTEE for BUILDING a CHURCH at Wells' Chapel, will on the 20th day of September next let out the contract to build the Church to the lowest bidder, at the Church, about three miles from Harrell's Store, N. C. The building is to be 50 by 50 feet, 18 feet high, vestibule of 6 feet by 6 feet. We are as yet not certain whether we will have a gallery or not; should we not have a gallery, the heighth will be sixteen feet. Plan and specifications at the time.

L. HIGHSMITH,
S. J. FAISON,
O. FENNELL,
and others, } Committee.

Aug. 20 284-1t—30-3t

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Provisions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advices.

Feb. 15 2-tf

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

April 19. 12—6m

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Letter from Honorable George Howard.

TARBORO', N. C., Aug. 30, 1866.

MESSRS. PELL & GALES—*Dear Sirs*:—On my return home I find in the columns of your paper a letter from Mr. Moore. As it is well calculated to place in a false light the conduct of myself and all those who acted in concert with me in the late State Convention, and as my letter called it forth (unintentionally, however), I think a reply necessary.

In my former letter I stated two propositions as entertained by able gentlemen, prefacing them with the observation that opinions at entire variance might be honestly entertained, and following them with the assertion, *that whether these propositions were correct or not, was immaterial*, as they placed Mr. Moore in the same relative situation to others, that myself and others stood to him, and therefore liable to like imputations, and yet he had never been assailed in the vituperative style of his speech. Thus far my reproof extended, and no farther.

Mr. Moore's idea of what is "personal" differs widely from mine. To criticize, however severely, the tendency or effect of a measure, I think perfectly legitimate and entirely unobjectionable; but to say that gentlemen *designedly* commit breaches of their Constitutional obligations; that under a false pretence they *intentionally* violate the Constitution of their country, is exceedingly offensive. Nothing could be more so, and if, in the debate, I had thought such expressions intended for myself, I should, without hesitation, have pronounced them false.

But I come now to the important part of Mr. Moore's letter. He says "he shall not attempt the logic of recrimination," and immediately arraigns me as a member of the Convention. A statement of my position is my defence; and your readers must determine whether it is a good one or not.

When I "accepted the situation" and took the oath of allegiance, I did so in good faith. As a part of it, included in the President's policy, I accepted the Convention. Whether called by virtue of that clause in the Constitution guaranteeing to each State a Republican form of government, or as incident to the war-making or any other Federal power, or from necessity, I did not stop to enquire. I considered the citizens of the State as accepting it as a proper body to readjust our Federal relations.—Thus far, I fully sustain the Convention and think good faith forbids any question of its powers. But when the original purpose of its call was accomplished, and it was proposed to assume the powers of a State Constitutional Convention for the purpose of entirely remodeling our State organic law, as it was without the sanction of our State Constitution, I thought it clearly unauthorized to take such action; but, without this, as it was not elected for such purpose by the people, I thought its action, if legal, wholly improper. Thus believing, I voted twice to adjourn.

But, says Mr. Moore, if you believed thus, why did you remain a member? Because, although I believed the action of the Convention illegal, it might not be so held by the Courts; and as I deemed it my duty, in deference to the majority, to raise no factious opposition, so I deemed it my duty to my constituency, should its action be sustained, to use my influence in favor of such legislation as would best subserve their interests. I think my course proper in both respects.

But Mr. Moore says I voted in the Convention on the removal of the Justices of Peace as he did of the Judges. Mr. Moore was surely writing in haste and without consideration when he made that charge. In the case of the Justices it was deemed best to entirely change the policy of the State as to these officers, and their removal was incidentally necessary. The propriety and validity of removal, under such circumstances, I think clear. In the case of the Judges there was no change of policy—it was simply a removal of the officers to fill their places with partizans.

I shall cast no word of reproach at Mr. Moore about this matter. To those who know him well, the strong bias of his political thoughts and feelings, it was not surprising that he should have taken, and candidly taken, the side he did; particularly, under the heavy pressure brought to bear by life-long party associates; nor was it surprising to those, who appreciate and respect his great ability, that he should have, under the stimulation of his surroundings, produced an exceedingly able argument in support of his position.

But it did not divert the public from the real nature of the transaction, as designed and accomplished by the interested actors. It was perfectly transparent, I have never entertained a suspicion that any one attributed the removal to unworthiness in office. The provisional appointments had seemingly a Union basis; but the party which in the Convention and Legislature vacated and filled the offices blazened on every act Whig partizanship. Now, I do not believe that the great body of Whigs approved this. I am sure they did not.—If I chose to amplify, I could show they did not. Even a large majority of those, through whose instrumentality it was accomplished, I believe, upon calm reflection, regretted the act, which they had been induced to commit.

That in any State, nearly equally divided in politics, the judiciary should *without exception* be placed in the hands of one party, is certainly to be condemned; but in the *then* condition of the State, when harmony should have been the chief aim of all that one party, in the accidental possession of power, should have proscribed (not by party election, but *by removal without trial*) all others for what they were themselves guilty of, is entirely indefensible.

In this connection, I may say that there is only one phase of this whole matter that I regret. It brought into co-operation the true Union men of the State, of the type of Mr. Moore, with the pseudo-Unionists, a class of men incapable of appreciating or feeling loyalty; and these last, falsely claiming to be of like faith and practice, have taunted, jeered and slandered our citizens as disloyal, although, in accordance with their pledges, they have in good faith borne themselves honorably in all things towards the government, because they will not submit to their authority, crown them with honors and laud as exalted patriotism their unscrupulous selfishness.

Towards those who, like Mr. Moore, acted from considerations arising out of their political faith, I have never entertained any feeling of condemnation of a personal character, and I hope I have in no instance either so written or spoken. If I have, I regret it; for I know our situation has been so new and complex, we have all seen, as it were, "through a glass darkly."

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE HOWARD.

The result of the Vermont elections will be published simultaneously with this.

STATE NEWS.

MATTERS IN AND ABOUT FAYETTEVILLE.—The new bridge, that spans the Cape Fear, is going up rapidly, and will, perhaps, be completed by the middle of October. It is said to be a fine structure, and will certainly be a great convenience to farmers "beyond the river." If it stands as long as did the former bridge, it will be in its stately prime when those who cross it now have passed over the streams of Death.

Since our last communication, our honored townsman, E. J. Hale, has removed to New York. He has been in Fayetteville so many years—we have looked up to him, and loved him so long that we grieve that he should leave us. Few men have been so universally beloved as E. J. Hale—the gifted editor, the noble hearted, benevolent citizen, the devoted friend, the energetic whole-souled man, and humble christian! Wherever Cumberland's sons and daughters shall scatter, wherever a true son of North Carolina is found, will be seen a warm friend of this beloved gentleman.

The drought has injured the crops, and has so effectually "dryed up" the river that it is almost impossible for a boat to pass up or down. Rains fell on Monday and Tuesday, but the earth was so parched that the streams are almost as dry as before.

Correspondent Ral. Progress.

CHURCH REPAIRS.—Our Presbyterian faiends are about to repair their church (Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson's) at the corner of Salisbury and Martin streets. It is a modest establishment, but when the waste of the last few years has been corrected, will be one of the most comfortable houses of worship in the city. The work will soon be completed.—*Progress.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Henry A. Overcash, a carpenter, of Fayetteville, while superintending a plank kiln in the lower end of that county, was crushed and killed by the falling of the kiln, last Thursday morning. He leaves a wife and one child.

BIGAMY.—John T. Price, of Rockingham county, Va., who has been employed at work on the Piedmont road, some time since married a respectable young lady of Rockingham county, named Fanny Whittemore, and it has since transpired that he has a wife living in Virginia. Upon the fact becoming known, Price absconded for parts unknown.

CRAVEN COUNTY.—A convention will be held in Newbern next Tuesday, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature.

THE LEGISLATURE.—James S. Harrington, Esq., is a candidate for the House of Commons from Harnett county. He is opposed to repudiation.

J. A. Rosebro, Esq., of Iredell, is announced as a condidate for re-election to the House of Commons. Mr. Rosebro made an excellent representative in the last Legislature.

A. M. Bogle, Esq., and Prof. J. Henry Hill, are the candidates for the District of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, for the State Senate.

Besides Mr. Rosebro, Messrs. J. H. Stevenson, Dr. R. H. Parks, and Col. Chas. R. Jones are candidates for the House of Commons from Iredell.

MUSTERED OUT.—Col. Cilley, who has been the Adjutant General of Gen. Robinson, has been relieved and mustered out of service. He is well spoken of by his superior and by all who know him. We learn that an order has been issued to muster out all who are connected with the volunteer service of the U. S. Army.

FIRST SHERIFF.—We are pleased to announce that Reuben King, Esq., the old Sheriff of Robeson, is the first Sheriff in the State who has settled with the Comptroller.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

Gen. Colston's Military Academy will open its exercises on the 1st of October.—The course of study is very full and complete, and will extend over five years. The estimated expenses for the present session, commencing 1st of October, 1866, and ending the last Saturday in June, 1867, amount to only $365.

REWARD.—The Intendant and Commissioners of the town of Salisbury offer $1,000 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary who fired the dwelling of Major J. C. Turner, on the morning of the 27th ult.

EXCITEMENT IN KINSTON.—The citizens of Kinston were aroused from their slumbers on Tuesday night by the cry of "*Murder.*" An electric alarm telegraphed itself through the town that a white and black man had been murdered by a gang of robbers who had lately broken jail in Newbern, but in spite of the organized assistance of the citizens they made their escape after every effort to apprehend them.

Newbern Commercial.

NOMINATIONS IN NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—On Monday afternoon a meeting took place at the Court House, in Jackson, and Gen. Thomas J. Person was nominated for the Senate, and Gen. Mat. Ransom and Capt. Samuel T. Stancell, for the House of Commons, for Northampton County.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.—The official vote of Haywood County, on the amended Constitution, was not received at the Executive office until yesterday. The vote stood as follows:

For Ratification,.....310
For Rejection,.....218

92

Making a difference of 92 votes against rejection in the official vote heretofore reported.

ON DUTY—NIGHT GUARD.—We are informed that in consequence of the infirmary of the city jail, it is considered necessary to have a special guard in attendance during the "wee-small hours of the night."—Day before yesterday, Sheriff Harper made a requisition on the "Melish," and succeeded in enrolling some eight or nine "Conscript Fathers" for this service; but it seems all the party did not have the fear of the law in their eyes, and were as Mr. Shakspeare very forcibly expresses it—"*non est comatibus.*"

This diminished the force somewhat, but the boys, we learn, had quite a good time of it, and when the night passed away with its dark shades and the morning dawned—the prisoners now held in jail being still there—the "bo-hoys" made tracks for their respective homes, feeling conscious of having performed their duty faithfully, leaving Mr. Ballenger in charge of the prisoners 'till another guard should relieve them.

Newbern Times.

A HANDSOME PREMIUM.—Our neighbors, Messrs. Wm. B. Smith & Co., of the *Field and Fireside* publishing house, offer as a free gift, twenty-five copies of the *Rural Journal* for one year to any one of our county agricultural societies which shall first take the most important and decided steps in calling a meeting of the farmers of the State to reorganize the State agricultural society.

THE PRESIDENT AT CLEVELAND.

BESET BY BLACKGUARDS.

He Gives Them the Rough Side of His Tongue.

The following is the President's speech at Cleveland on Monday night:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—It is not for the purpose of making a speech that I now appear before you. I am aware of the great curiosity which prevails to see strangers who have notoriety and distinction in all countries. I know a large number of you desire to see Gen. Grant and to hear what he has to say; [a voice—"Three cheers for Gen. Grant;"] but you cannot see him to-night; he is extremely ill. I repeat, I am not before you now to make a speech, but simply to make your acquaintance, to say: "How are you?" and to bid you good bye. We are on our way to Chicago to participate in or witness the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to the memory of a distinguished fellow-citizen who is no more; it is not necessary for me to mention the name of Stephen A. Douglas to the people of Ohio. I am free to say that I am flattered by the demenstrations I have witnessed; and being flattered, I don't mean to think it personal, but an evidence of what is pervading the public mind; and this demonstration is nothing more nor less than an indication of the latent sentiment or feeling of the great masses of the peopie with regard to the proper settlement of this great question. I came before you as an American citizen simply, and not as the Chief Magistrate, clothed in the insignia and paraphernalia of State—being an inhabitant of a State of this Union.

I know it has been said that I am an alien, [laughter,] and that I did not reside in one of the States of the Union, and therefore could not be the Chief Magistrate, though the Constitution declares that I must be a citizen to occupy that office. Therefore, all that was necessary was to declare the office vacant, or under a pretext to prefer articles of impeachment; and thus the individual who occupies the Chief Magistracy was to be disposed of and driven from power. But a short time since you had a ticket before you for the Presidency. I was placed upon that ticket with a distinguished fellow-citizen, who is now no more. [A voice—"Unfortunately."] Yes; unfortunately for some that God rules on high, and deals in right. [Cheers]. Yes, unfortunately, the ways of Providence are mysterious and incomprehensible, controlling those who exclaim "Unfortunate!" ["Bully for you!"] Notwithstanding the subsidized gang of hirlings and traducers, I have discharged all my duties and fulfilled all my pledges, and I say here to-night, that if my predecessor had lived, the vials of wrath would have been poured out upon him.—[Cries of "Never"—three cheers for the Congress of the United States.']

Who can come and place his finger on one pledge I ever violated, or on one principal I ever proved false to? [A voice—"How about New Orleans?" Another voice—"Hang Jeff. Davis! hang Jeff. Davis! Why don't you hang him?" Cries of "Give us the opportunity."] Have not you got the court? Have not you got the Attorney-General? [A voice—"Who is your Chief Justice who has refused to sit upon the trial?" Cheers.] I am not the Chief Justice. I am not the pros cuting attorney. [Cheers.] I am not the jury. I will tell you what I did do. I called upon your Congress that is trying to break up the Government. [Cheers, mingled with hisses. Great confusion. "Don't get mad, Andy."] Well, I will tell you who is mad. Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. Did your Congress order any of them to be tried? [Three cheers for Congress.] Then, fellow-citizens, we might as well allay our passions and permit reason to resume her sphere and prevail.—[Cheers.]

In this assembly here to-night the remark has been made, "Traitor," "traitor." My countrymen, will you hear me, [shouts of "Yes"] and will you hear me for my cause and for the Constitution of my country? [Applause.] I want to know when, or where, or under what circumstances Andrew Johnson, not only as Chief Magistrate, but in any capacity, ever deserted any principle or violated the Constitution of his country? [Cries of "Never."] Let me ask this large and intelligent audience if your Secretary of State, who served four years under Mr. Lincoln, and who was placed upon the butcher's block as it were, and hacked to pieces and scarred by the assassin's knife, ever turned traitor? [Cries of "Never."] If I were disposed to play the orator and deal in declamation to-night, I would imitate one of the ancient tragedians, and would take William H. Seward and bring him before you, and point you to the hacks and scars upon his person. [A voice—"God bless him."] I would exhibit the bloody garments saturated with gore from his gushing wounds.—Then I would ask you, Why not hang Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips? I tell you, my countrymen, I have been fighting the South, and they have been whipped and crushed, and they acknowledge their defeat and accept the terms of the Constitution; and now, as I go round the circle, having fought traitors at the South I am prepared to fight traitors at the North.—[Cheers.] God willing, with your help, we will do it. (Cries of "We won't.")

It will be crushed North and South.—This glorious Union of ours will be preserved. [Cheers.] I do not come here as the Chief Magistrate of twenty-five States out of thirty-six. [Cheers.] I come here to-night with the flag of my country and the Constitution of thirty-six States untarnished. Are you for dividing this country? [Cries of "No."] Then I am President, and I am President of the whole United States. [Cheers.] I will tell you one other thing. I understand the discordant notes in this crowd to-night. He who is opposed to the restoration of this Government and the reunion of the States is as great a traitor as Jeff. Davis or Wendell Phillips.—[Loud cheers.] I am against both. [Cries of "Give it to them."] Some of you talk about traitors at the South, who have not courage enough to get away from your homes to fight them. [Laughter and cheers.] The courageous men, Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and the long list of the distinguished sons of the Union, were in the field and led on their gallant hosts to conquer and to victory, while you remained cowardly at home. [Applause.—"Bully."] Now, when these brave men have returned home, many of whom have left an arm or a leg or their blood upon many a battle-field, they find you at some speculation and committing frauds on the Government. [Laughter and cheers.]

You pretend now to have great respect and sympathy for the poor brave fellow who has left an arm on the battle field. [Cries—"Is this dignified?"] I understand you; you may talk about the dignity of the President. [Cries—"How was it about his making a speech on the 22d of February?"] I have been with you in the battles of this country, and can tell you, furthermore, to-night, who have to pay those brave men who shed their blood while you speculated, and now the great mass of the people have to work it out. [Cheers.] It is time the great mass of the people should understand what your designs are. What did General Butler say? [Hisses.] What did General Grant say? [Cheers.] And what does General Grant say about General Butler?—[Laughter and cheers.] What does General Sherman say? [A voice—"What does General Sheridan say?"] General Sheridan says that he is for the restroation of the Government that Sheridan fought for. ["Bully," and renewed cries of "New Orleans" and confusion.]

The President—I care not for dignity.—There is a portion of your countrymen who will always respect their fellow-citizens when they are entitled to respect, and there is a portion of them who have no respect for themselves, and consequently have no respect for others. [A voice—"Traitor."] I wish I could see that man. I would bet you now that if these lights fell on your face, cowardice and treachery would be seen in it. Show yourself, and come out here where I can see you. [Shouts of laughter.] I stand now where I stood when the rebellion commenced. Who has sacrificed more for his country than I? Who has run greater risks? But the factious, domineering, and tyrannical party in Congress has undertaken to poison the minds of the people against me. [Cheers.] The President continued in the strain of his previous arguments upon the issues in the coming contest, dwelling particularly upon the nature of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

From the Charleston Courier, 1st.

Cotton Statement.

The period has arrived in which it is customary to estimate approximately, at least, the extent of the cotton crop, and with the supply at the ports of shipment, the export of the probable consumption. The difficulty of effecting these objects is much enhanced the present year from various disturbing causes. The principal of these is the labor question. Being the leading element of production, the results became problematical in proportion as the supply of labor became precarious and uncertain. Hence the varying estimates of the coming crop—at one time computed at one million, at another at one million and a half, then at two millions, at two millions and a half, at three millions, and even at three millions and a half of bales. These discrepant statements show the mystery and obscurity in which the question of supply, as regards the crop of 1866-'67, is involved.

In addition to this disturbing influence, the question of supply was complicated with other causes, both physical and moral. The weather was unusually fluctuating.—Droughts afflicted certain portions of the cotton region, and excessive rains other portions. The near prospect of war in Europe tended to discourage the planter, and his mind vacillated between putting his land into cotton or corn. Besides these discouragements, the state of political affairs at home and abroad, the threatened exercise of the taxing power of the United States with regard to the staple, in an unusual degree, formed a source of further discouragement, constituting altogether a series of circumstances that necessarily made the estimate of the growing crop very vague and inconclusive. We approach the subject, therefore, with a high degree of doubt and distrust as to the entire accuracy of any statements we may make in relation to the supply of 1866-'7, premising that they may be regarded as approximations merely.

SUPPLY OF 1865-'66—UNITED STATES.

The extent of the crop of the present year can be ascertained within a few thousand bales. It far exceeds the estimates made a few months since. The cotton remaining in the South at the end of the war was estimated at 1,500,000 bales. It has reached 2,407,000 bales.

The following are the receipts at the latest dates, at the various ports, since September 1, 1865:

Galveston, August	180,000
New Orleans, August 10	746,000
Mobile, August 11	420,000
Apalachicola, August	80,000
Savannah, August	260,000
Charleston, August 24	110,000
Overland to the North	100,000
Probable receipts of 1865-'66	1,906,000

We have made no attempt to estimate the quantity remaining in the interior, as there are no data as the basis of such an estimate.

The first remark we have to make on this head is the discordance of the statements, as we have said, in regard to the efficiency of negro labor. The trials made of the system of voluntary exertion, at the commencement, were highly discouraging. The scheme promises more favorable results.—The modifications introduced by several of the planters are leading to better fruits than was anticipated. The system of weekly money payments seem satisfactory both to the freedman and his employer. The Freedmen's Bureau is also operating beneficially in the same direction. Under these circumstances, the prospects are more hopeful than they were some weeks since. Of course this does not apply universally.—Whilst several portions of the South will make half an average crop, some sections will not produce one-third, or even one-fourth of the ordinary yield. Texas, it would appear, has been visited with the most favorable conditions for the development of the productive resources of its soil, while it has been comparatively exempt from those casualties which usually afflict the cotton region.

There is one circumstance, however, which is apt to be overlooked in the question of supply, which is the extraordinary stimulus presented by the hope of gain, acting on the minds of a large number, from the high price of the staple. All who possess a small patch of ground were anxious to turn it to a profitable account, the only restraint being the want of seed. If each individual, able and willing to work, were to raise only one bale of cotton in a population of six millions, the aggregate would be very large. This is intended only as an illustration, but it exemplifies the force of that principle of gain which, acting under the incentive of high prices, induces individuals to act in the same manner as communities. The influence of this motive, we are confident, has been overlooked in the estimates made of the growing crop.

The invariable proueness is to underrate the supply. The crop of 1865-'66, was estimated on the 1st of April at 800,000 bales. It has proved at the latest dates to have reached 2,407,000 bales. The estimates of the crop of 1866-'67 have gradually advanced, as we have shown, from one million to three millions of bales. And, although this latter estimate must be deemed an extreme figure, as the actual result will prove, the accuracy of our remark will be confirmed, that there is a proneness to underrate the supply.

RATE OF GROWTH.

In entering on this branch of our subject, we must distinguish between temporary and permanent effects. It is no part of our design to consider in detail the causes which will promote or retard the culture of cotton in the *future*. As it was no part of our purpose to take into view the circumstances that may influence the *future supply*, such as the better organization of labor, etc., so it is no part of our present purpose to discuss, except briefly, the question of *future consumption*. We will only succinctly advert to the causes that will operate to extend the culture, such as the completion of the railroads by which British India is intersected; the establishment there of banking institutions offering increased facilities of credit, but on the other hand, the existing tenure of land, and the fact that England has frequently to export large quantities of silver bullion to pay for her imports of cotton, are obstacles to the extension of the culture, while the stimulus of high prices will be gradually withdrawn. Limiting our inquiry, therefore, to the *present* and not the *future*, it would still be instructive to compare the rates of growth and consumption.

The annual increase from 1818-'19 until 1859-'60 has been 4 and a fraction per cent., which, if the war had not followed, in that proportion the crop of 1865-'66 would have been 4,916,000 bales; or for the six years from 1861 to 1866, 26,714,800 bales, as the following condensed statement will show, supposing that fair average crops had been made in that period:

1860-'61	4,012 600 bales.
1861-'62	4,179,700 bales.
1862-'63	4,352,800 bales.
1863-'64	4 533.000 bales.
1864-'65	4,720,600 bales.
1865-'66	4,916,100 bales.
	26,714,800 bales

RATE OF CONSUMPTION—UNITED STATES COTTON.

A comparison of the rate of consumtion for the twelve years, up to 1859-'60, the same as we have made with regard to the growth, will enable us to form a clearer idea of the probable rate of future consumtion. We annex a comparative statement of this kind, founded on the basis of very nearly 4 per cent.:

1860-'61	900,940 bales
1861-'62	936,510
1862-'63	973,400
1863-'64	1,011,910
1864-'65	1,051,970
1865-'66	1,093,620
	5,968,350 bales.

The consumption of all sorts in Great Britain from 1860 to 1865, has been for

1860	2,432,400 bales.	48,700 bales weekly.
1861	2,353,700 bales.	45,264 bales weekly.
1862	1,195,500 bales.	22,900 bales weekly.
1863	1,377,900 bales.	26,488 bales weekly.
1864	1,606,800 bales.	30,890 bales weekly.
1865	2,034,800 bales.	39,130 bales weekly.

August 1, 1866. 48,000 bales weekly, against 40,000 bales same time last year.

The establishment of peace on the continent of Europe leaves only one prominent cause affecting the rate of consumption, *i. e.*, the state of the money market. The reduction of the rate of discount to 7 per cent. by the Bank of England removes all apprehension on this score. We are inclined to the opinion that there will be a progressive decline in the rate until perhaps three or four per cent. will be reached, under an increased accumulation of bullion by the Bank of England. On this topic, as an important element of the value of Cotton, we would observe, as an evidence of the anomalous condition of the money market in England, that while the rate of discount by the Bank of England, on the 3d of August, was 10 per cent., and the bullion in her vaults were £14,000,000, the rate of discount by the Bank of France was 3½ per cent., and her stock of specie £28,000,000, double its amount in the former, and more than three times the rate of discount. It is impossible for this anomalous state of the money market to continue, for it is contrary to the tendency of the value of money and the rate of interest to an equality in the different countries of Europe.

The panic has reached its culminating point, and the reaction in favor of cheap money was assured, notwithstanding the great loss of loanable capital from the recent heavy failures. These circumstances favor an increased consumption of the raw material. An impulse to trade has been given on the continent since the cessation of hostilities. The markets are almost bare of cotton fabrics, and there was an increased demand for yarn on the continent. The cotton trade is, therefore, rapidly recovering its former elasticity, and the rate of consumption will soon reach a point almost beyond example.

It is admitted by the most intelligent observers that the key to the future position of the market is the American crop. With a moderate crop, prices, in all probability, will be maintained. With a large yield they will give way under the accumulation of the stocks of East India descriptions, which are pressing on the market. It is this tendency to a glut of East India cotton that has kept the American descriptions from advancing.

One of the Liverpool circulars, dated August 3, observes that arrivals of India cotton for the next three months must be at the rate of 50,000 bales per week, and the largest possible demand cannot be expected to absorb all this. Doubtless the amount of cotton now afloat from the East represents the bulk of what we will get from that quarter for six months to come, for we know by telegraph that scarcely any cotton is now shipping for England, nor is it likely that exports will be resumed freely for several months; still these considerations cannot be expected to weigh much till later in the year, and only then if the prospects of the American crop are poor. It is evident that we will have an ample supply of Indian cotton to last until January or February, and by that period we will be receiving freely whatever America has to spare from the next crop. The conclusions from these views is, that although an easy money market, a scarcity of cotton fabrics, and an additional demand for yarn in the German market, are circumstances highly favorable, still, until an advanced period of the session, their influence cannot be felt from the large quantities of Indian Cotton pressing on the market.

The important point is the extent of the growing crop. This is mere guess work until all danger is past from the usual casualties that visit the cotton crop until the picking season is over. There never was a period in the history of the cotton trade in which the estimates were so widely variant, embracing the extreme of one million to three millions bales, the lowest being one million and the highest three millions.—We are inclined to adopt the medium between these extreme figures, and estimate two millions as the crop of 1866-'67.

Our summary of conclusions from the above data lead to these inferences: 1. That the receipts will, in all probability, reach 2,000,000 bales. 2. That the large supplies of East India Cotton in England and on the way will tend to depress the market. 3. That the rate of consumption will be large in consequence of the prospects of peace and the increasing ease of the money market, the effect of a progressive reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of England.

The grape growers of New Jersey report that their crops will be unusually large this season.

From the Louisville Courier.

REST IN PEACE.

DEDICATED TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Sleep on, ye glory-wrapt heroes
Of a warm and sunny land,
Whose deeds of true valor compare
With that brave Spartan band.
Those heroes of old ne'er fought and bled
For a land that was fairer, which to love
In their hearts' rich blood was glory and joy.
Then rest in peace, ye gallant brave

The turf presses lightly on your broad breast,
The winter winds sing you a lullaby song,
And cool summer zephyrs sigh thro' the trees,
While busy bees hum to you all the day long.
No care, pain, or sorrow belong to you now;
In their hearts' rich blood was glory and joy.
No grim prison walls before you arise,
Nor sentinel dread on your slumber glares.
Then rest, for the brave man never dies.

Your memory, enshrined in fond hearts and true,
Grows fresher as day follows day;
For 'tis watered by tears from gratitude's fount,
And warmed by affection's ray.
Sleep undisturbed, tho' thunders may roll,
And lightning's red flash dart over your head;
No battle cry will awake you again—
Then rest in peace, ye honored dead.

The halo of glory which circles your brows
Was bought in a cause most holy and pure,
And has rendered immortal your sons of the South,
Who fought for a land from which naught could allure.
Your slumber is sweet, your strife is now o'er—
The lark sings a requiem above your green graves,
And the soft summer breezes lull you to sleep.
Then rest in peace, ye immortal braves.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

How goes the money? Well,
I'm sure it isn't hard to tell;
It goes for rents and water rates,
For bread and butter, coal and grates,
Hats, caps and carpets, hoops and hose;
And that's the way the money goes.

How goes the money! Nay,
Don't everybody know the way?
It goes for bonnets, coats and capes,
Silks, satins, muslins, velvets, crapes,
Shawls, ribbons, furs, furbelows,
And that's the way the money goes.

How goes the money? Sure,
I wish the ways were somewhat fewer!
It goes for wages, taxes, debts;
It goes for presents, goes for bets,
For paints, pomade and *au de rose*;
And that's the way the money goes.

How goes the money? Now,
I've scarce began to mention how;
It goes for feathers, laces, rings,
Toys, dolls and other baby things,
Whips, whistles, candies, belts and bows;
And that's the way the money goes.

How goes the money? Come,
I know it does not go for rum;
It goes for school and Sabbath chimes,
It goes for charity sometimes,
For missions and such things as those,
And that's the way the money goes.

How goes the money? There,
I'm out of patience, I declare!
It goes for plays and diamond pins,
For public alms and private sins,
For hollow shams and silly shows;
And that's the way the money goes.

Acquittal of Maj. Gee, Commandant of the Salisbury Military Prison.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1866.—The findings of the military commission, of which Col. W. W. Wheeler, of the Twenty-eighth Michigan infantry, was president and before Maj. Jno. H. Gee, late commandant of whom the Salisbury rebel military prison, was tried, have just been promulgated in general orders from headquarters military command of North Carolina. There were two charges against

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866.

Public Nominations for the Legislature.

FOR THE SENATE,
COLONEL E. D. HALL.

FOR THE COMMONS,
COLONEL R. H. COWAN,
MAJ. CHAS. W. McCLAMMY.

ELECTION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1866.

Radical Hate.

No better evidence of the vindictive animosity of the radical party towards the South could be given, than the insults heaped upon the President at various points along the route to Chicago. Here is the first citizen of the republic, the chief Executive of the nation, hooted at and hissed for daring to have an opinion of his own, and the manliness to express that opinion. Whatever feelings may have been entertained towards him as an individual, however men may differ with him in regard to public policy, still, the office he fills should, of itself command the respect of all persons with the least pretentions to decency. We debase ourselves when we offer indignities to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. In the palmy days of the republic, the parties so offending would have been held up to the just scorn of all good citizens, their very names a by-word and reproach throughout the length and breadth of the land. This action, however, on the part of the radicals, has a deeper significance than the mere evidence of their hostility to Andew Johnson. It is intended to show the state of feeling of that party towards the South and exhibits their diabolical hate towards us, in a manner too plain to be misunderstood. The President is denounced to his face as a "traitor," and in league with the rebels of the South. Where is the treason, and where are the rebels to be found? If to have sustained the government during the war with the most unwearied exercises of his vast powers if to have upheld the Constitution of his country against the open and covert attacks of a powerful and unscrupulous party be treason, then is Andrew Johnson a traitor of the deepest dye. He has sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States and in the discharge of the duties of his office, has faithfully kept that oath, and it is because he would not lend himself to their wicked purposes, to be the willing instrument in their hands for the degredation of the South, and the utter extinction of its manhood, that he is now insulted and threatened with impeachment. We do not by any means sustain Mr. Johnson in all of his actions since his elevation to the Presidency. There are many things he has done which would have been better left undone, and many others which ought to have been done, but have not been. He has shown, however, such a just and proper appreciation of our condition; has exhibited such a wise and beneficent policy as to win our admiration and gratitude. We honor him for his patriotism, for his manliness, his indomitable will, his determination regardless of all consequences to himself, to do what he believes to be right. What men most admire in men, is manhood, and this it is that gives Mr. Johnson such power with the masses. He has been charged with want of dignity in some of his recent speeches. It is true that at Cleveland and at some other points along his route, his remarks were not couched in such polished language as is generally used by men occupying high positions, but were plain, direct, and exceedingly emphatic, and justly so, for the provocation was great, and the insult premeditated. A gross indignity was offered him, which as President of the United States he could not resent, so laying aside his robes of office he stood before his traducers as Andrew Johnson, the citizen, entitled by the Constitution to liberty of thought and freedom of speech, which liberty he then and there exercised to the fullest extent, in language so plain that the most obtuse could not fail to understand. He spoke as between man and man, and however we may deprecate his condescencion in stooping to bandy words with the upstarts who insulted him, we must look for his excuse in the peculiar temperament of the man. He is naturally pugnacious, restive under restraint, and not at all disposed to receive blows without returning them with interest, and is the last man in the world to practise that divine precept, that when smitten on one cheek, to turn the other to be buffeted also. We must confess, though, as we have, that these heretofore avowed scenes fill us with gloomy apprehensions for the future; for unless the conservative element prevails in the coming elections, we shall be, of all people in the world, the most wretched. Better any fate, aye,—death itself, than to be left helplessly exposed to the tender mercies of the sanctimonious radicals of New England.

"Better be
"Where the extinguished Spartans still are free,
"In their proud charnel of Thermopylæ."

than live as slaves in the land which our fathers purchased with their blood, and whose every foot of soil is hallowed ground. God grant that the people of the North may be aroused to the momentous issue at stake, for woe be to the South, and to the whole country if this radical party is continued in power. It will be a reign of terror. They know not the meaning of the words magnanimity and reconciliation, and have no more Christian spirit than the vandals of a barbarous age, or the bloody Jacobins of the French Revolution.

The Freedmen.

If we have an example of the future, in the appearance of the dark crowds hanging around the Court House yesterday, we have no hesitation in pronouncing that future as remarkably dark. Not less than fifty and any number upwards of freedmen were there in waiting for what, we do not know. They had better be where they should, and where we would advise them to be, on the farms, in their gardens, or attending to some profitable employment, and keep out of difficulties, which they have no business to be in. We are no enemy to the negro. We pity their present condition, and if they will take our advice they will seek employment, attend to the same, and thereby eventually become respectable in the society in which they move. Let them discard Northern fanatical *hirelings* who come amongst them to preach corruption into their minds, and seek the teaching of those who sympathise with their present condition, and conform themselves like good citizens. Then they will find that their condition will improve immensely. They will not have to be draged up to the Court House every three months for petty misdemeanors, in which they have no business to be interested. The negro population would be serving themselves much better, if they could only understand their situation. It is the duty of the whites to advise them as to the best interest for both sexes, but, we fear as long as we have a freedmens' bureau to contend with, that all our efforts will be in vain. Time only will develope the result.—*Daily Journal, 11th inst.*

The Times.

We published Tuesday the address issued by the Mulatto Convention, recently assembled at Philadelphia to the people of the United States. It is precisely such a document as might have been expected from such a body. It consists of a tirade of falsehoods and abuse of President Johnson, and charges that he is guilty of corruption, perjury, murder and treason. We have in this country, in the last year, become so familiarized to the extravagant expressions of violent abuse indulged in by the Radical press and speakers, that words have almost ceased to convey their true meaning—and this disregard of common decency is displayed in action as well as in words. What sadder commentary can there be upon the depravity of the times in which we live, than the telegram from the Governor of the State of Tennessee to the Congress of the United States, announcing the adoption of the Howard amendment, and the reception it met with in the House of Representatives. "Give my regards to the *dead dog* in the White House." The Speaker receives this message, so grosslyinsulting to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and orders it to be read by the Clerk. It is received with cheers; not a voice is raised in behalf of the President, in vindication of the outraged dignity of the House, or of the self-respect of the individual members. Was such a scene ever before witnessed in a civilized country? In the early days of the republic, had a Speaker been capable of so far forgetting what was due to his own honor, as well as that of the body over which he presided, as to commit such an outrage as to order the Clerk to read a paper of that character, he would doubtless have at once been expelled from the position he had disgraced.

It is a melancholy task indeed to reflect upon the events occurring around us.—Fraud and corruption, vice and villainy in every form rule the hour. Virtue and honor, integrity and sobriety seem to have taken an eternal flight. All old landmarks have been swept away. The Constitution of our fathers is gone, and with it all reverence for their precedents, traditions and opinions. All respect for that public opinion which is based upon a regard for virtue, and morality, and reverence and obedience to law, has ceased; sacrilege, impiousness and profanity have become unmeaning terms because nothing is now regarded as pure, or holy or sacred. The existence and attributes of the Divine Being, the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and the true teachings thereof, are considered topics meet to be discussed in like manner, time and place, and with equal awe and reverence as the price of Petroleum, or the probable rise or fall of Cincinnati whiskey. We are glad to believe, however, that this disgraceful state of affairs does not prevail in our own country, that unfortunate and afflicted as we of the South have been, we have not yet reached the depth of self-abasement, and that with us there are still such things known and regarded as honor, truth, virtue and decency. A Convention of Southern men would have been incapable of issuing such an address as the one we have referred to. It is not their habit to vent their spleen and spite by villification and abuse. They may differ from an Administration, as any man may honestly do, but when they do, it is their habit to attempt to carry their point by fair and open argument. If President Johnson is engaged in corrupting the judicial and other officers of the country; if he is a perjured man, a traitor and an aider and abettor in murder, he ought to be impeached and degraded from his high office. He ought no longer to remain a crowning disgrace and reproach to a great empire.—If the charges preferred by the Radicals be true, they owe it to themselves and to the country to take the means provided by the law of the land to vindicate their own and their country's honor. Truth must be told, even though it should involve the use of harsh words and the disgrace of individuals, and therefore, if they believe their own assertions, we say let the Radicals follow them up with appropriate action. It is needless for us to say we feel assured the charges are utterly and entirely false, and that the attempt to impeach the President will result in his triumph and their defeat.—The result of the late attempt by perjury and subornation of perjury to fasten upon Ex-President Davis a guilty complicity in the death of President Lincoln will doubtless prevent another like attempt. While, however, the South generally is free in a great degree from the reproach of the age, we regret to see an effort, though it be a faint one, to inaugurate and organize a Radical party in North Carolina. The men engaged in this infamous project well know that they do not represent the sentiment of a ti[illegible] of the people of the State. They care not for this, however. The object of the leaders in calling the Convention of "loyal men" to meet in Ra[illegible] on the 20th of this month is simply to give themselves prominence in the hope that the Radicals will carry the coming Fall elections at the North, and thus pave their way to places of trust and emolument under the new government to be organised when a Radical Congress shall have power to disregard the President and the laws and Constitution of the country. This is the sole object, for every sensible man is obliged to know that Radicalism has no strength in North Carolina.—This Convention will prove as barren of good to the country as did its illustrious prototype at Philadelphia. It must, however, be somewhat more respectable in the material of which it is composed, for we flatter ourselves, that the whole State of North Carolina, if "raked with a fine-tooth comb," (to use an expression once a favorite with a cotemporary,) cannot produce so many and so mean men as recently so appropriately received the hospitalities of the city of Philadelphia. There may be as many fools, but we are sure there will not be as many rogues at Raleigh.

Modern Progress.

The characteristic of this blessed nineteenth century of christianity is progress. It is indeed, wonderful to contemplate the advancement made in arts, in arms, in science and in vice, if not in virtue. To some reflecting minds this contemplation is not more productive of admiration than of fear and dread, for in the wonderful events that have occurred, and are occuring daily around us, they seem to see the verification and fulfilment of those ancient predictions which have given so much uneasiness to so many men, in so many ages since their utterance, and which it is thought foretell the destruction of this earth, upon which amid trouble and tribulation, we fret away our few days.

This view of the case, however, does not cause *us* a very great deal of apprehension, for what with cholera, yellow fever, war, pestilence and famine, and the thousand and one other "ills that flesh is heir to," we have little expectation of witnessing the last grand conflagration before we are called from earth, and therefore admiration is the chief emotion excited in us by the mighty changes that have occurred. Progress marches with resistless stride and leaves its stamp upon every thing. We see it everywhere around us, beneath us and above us. With us, in this country, to which the Star of Empire has at last arrived, it bears the image and superscription of the U. S. I. Revenue Commissioner. In Europe it bears that of Count Bismarck and the needle gun. It has, however, been suggested that in Europe there is more owing to Austrian imbecility and cowardice, than to any peculiar virtue in the famous needle gun; upon this point, however, we are not prepared to give an opinion. The achievement of the age however, that by which in future ages this century will be known, distinguished and remembered, is the Ocean Cable. After years of patient labor and unceasing struggle; after a series of failures disheartening enough to destroy the energy of the most persistent; after enormous expenditures of money, success crowns the enterprise and the earth is indeed, as it were, "girdled." No two points of the civilized world are now more than a few hours apart. Every day brings us intelligence from the remotest corners of the earth. The result of this close and constant communication is plainly shown in the character and quality of the information we are now receiving. Nothing concerning such close neighbors and intimate friends as the Greeks, or Turks, or Chinese, is too unimportant for transmission to us at the port of Wilmington. There is one inconvenience, however, to us, at least, who have not paid much attention to the study of Geography, since the days of our boyhood, and that arises from our forgetfulness of the names and places of some of these interesting new neighbors. This causes a blush of shame for our ignorance. This free interchange of information must be very productive of good will and harmony among mankind, to say nothing of the great benefits conferred upon the human race by the diffusion of such useful knowledge. Every one can see at a glance how instructing and improving, and withal exciting, it would prove to the good people of Bangor to hear, to-morrow morning, that certain freedmen had deserted their employers in Wilmington last night, and had gone to the "Sound." All Siam would be in an uproar at once, and forthwith Chang and Eng would receive a dispatch announcing their appointment to the command of opposing armies.

Appreciating the importance of such telegrams, the Cable Company have devoted themselves chiefly to their transmission. For instance, the following, which we published day before yesterday:

VIENNA, Sept. 10.
Austria is about to introdnce extensive reforms in the organization of her army.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6,
Via LONDON, Sept. 8,

The Chief of the Pirates in the Chinese Sea has been caught.

MADRID, Sept. 10.
The papers state that the recent visit of the Queen of Spain to the Empress Eugene at Birratez, was of a political nature.

Revolt in the Russian Dominions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.
It is said that all the tribes of Doghestan have revolted against the authority of the Czar.

ATHENS, Sept. 8.
The Cretans have rejected the terms offered by the Turkish Government, and continue their revolt.

The Epirots, inhabitants of Epirus, also claim their freedom from Turkey, and have abandoned their habitations, and have gone to the hills.

We await with painful anxiety, the next dispatch, to learn the name and fate of that eminent "Chief," and also the nature of the terms offered by our benevolent Turkish neighbors to those old acquaintances of our boyhood, the Cretans. If we recollect aright it was then alleged that "the Cretans were all liars." It is possible, therefore, that the rumored rejection has not actually taken place. We sincerely trust they will not come to grief in any event. We must say we think it exceedingly cruel to leave us in this state of harrassing anxiety.

In the last dispatch, however, we are glad to think we can trace a merciful movement in the bowels of compassion of the Cable Operator, in as much as he seems to feel it necessary to explain to us occasionally, something in rela[illegible]ance to the persons and places with whom we have [illegible] lately been thrown into such close communion. [illegible] tells us that the Epirots are inhabitants of Epirus. This is exceedingly gratifying.

Seriously, if such twaddle and nonsense is to be palmed off upon the public, and at such an enormous cost, we think the Cable and Cyrus Field, and all concerned, nothing more nor less than a humbug.

The County Meeting

Last night was one of the most harmonious meetings of a political nature we have ever witnessed. It was composed of the masses, the farmers and the professional men. There was no jarring or wrangling, everybody seemed determined to do the best they could for the county and State, and no petty jealousies were exhibited.

Dr. H. F. Murphy was called the Chair, and Capt. Benj. Robinson and J. F. Simpson were appointed Secretaries. The districts were called over and all were represented except three, those three districts, it was declared by the meeting, should be represented by proxy. We must say they were ably represented, and we believe the voters of the same will say amen to the proceedings.

The Secretaries have not furnished us with the proceedings, and we cannot give them in full. But suffice it to say, the following ticket was unanimously nominated, both by the Committee and the meeting:

FOR THE SENATE.

COL. EDWARD D. HALL.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COL. ROBERT H. COWAN.

MAJ. C. W. McCLAMMY.

During the absence of the Committee on nominations, speeches were made by Capt. Benj. Robinson, of the *Dispatch*, Julius W. Wright, and others, which were warmly applauded.

We were pleased to witness the harmony of the meeting. There was no *party* in it. It was one spontaneous feeling to put forward our best men to guard our interests. We know the gentlemen nominated last night to be true and faithful. They have been tried and the people are willing to trust their destiny in their hands.

It is proper to remark that positive information had been received from Dr. John R. Hawse, one of the former Commoners, that he could not, under any circumstances, consent to be a candidate for re-election.—Dr. Hawse has served his county, both in the field and the Legislature, most faithfully, but his health at this time, we are informed, requires repose.

Daily Journal, 12th.

Northern Radicals and Conservatives.

The North, as usual, is waxing warm in regard to the coming elections, and will shortly become the theatre of a grand political strife. It is stated by intelligent gentlemen who have traversed a goodly portion of both the Eastern and Western States, that the Conservative element is gaining ground day by day, and in the mean while those who cling to the Radical faction are becoming more embittered, and even, if possible, more radical in their views.—Wealthy and intelligent men in many large cities are growing disgusted with the extreme measures which the Radicals propose, and are leaving the ranks of that party and arraying themselves with the Conservatives. They have sufficient sense and reason remaining to be aware that in crushing the South, they affect their own prosperity and the prosperity of the country.

The feeling of political excitement which prevails among almost every class of the Northern people indicates that a grand struggle for power is about to take place between the two factions. In the midst of the cares of business, during the hours of leisure, and, in fact, at almost any time discussions are carried on, and every thought seems to be concentrated to devise means to secure the end each particular party has in view.

In the meanwhile the South stands off, a passive, but far from an indifferent spectator. She knows full well how nearly and directly the issue of the conflict will affect her. In the event of the success of the Radicals, degredation and death will ensue, and her people will be the recipients of every indignity that can be heaped upon a vanquished, powerless and impoverished section by an ungenerous foe. On the other hand, if the true loyal and conservative men, the supporters of the President and his policy, are triumphant, then, indeed, may we hope to attain to a reasonable prosperity, and enjoy those privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution of our fathers, which was framed alike for South Carolina and Massachusetts. May God support and give the victory to the generous and true, is the prayer of every Southern heart.

Scene at Weldon.

Two gentlemen who have just arrived by the up train, on schedule time, approach the Hotel and find it closed. After much shaking, knocking and banging, a freedman with a pistol displayed in his belt comes to the door. The gentlemen desire to be shown to their bed chambers, and are assigned to one room, whereat a remonstrance is made, to which the Freedman replies, "I don't see why both you men can't stay in the same room." Upon being informed this is none of his business, he subsides to some extent, until asked for a pitcher of water for the night, when he responds, "you will get it in the morning." What a lovely place to stop at all night.

COUNTY COURT.—This Court convened here yesterday, and its sitting is attended by numerous persons from the country, all having business at this term. The attendence of the country people is decidedely larger than has been the case at any previous session since the termination of the war.

The Court transacted very little business yesterday, except to organize thoroughly, and prepare for business. Wm. A. Wright, Esq., Chairman, presides. Some few cases of minor importance were taken up on the State Docket, but they are of a nature which would fail to prove interesting to our readers.

The business awaiting the action of the Court will not probable be gotten through with this session. On the State Docket alone, there are some fifty cases awaiting trial, the majority of the defendants being confined in jail.

The Stocks are rapidly approaching completion, and will in all probability be prepared in a day or two for the punishment of offenders.

Daily Journal, 11th inst.

AUTU[illegible].—The slightest perceptible tinge, is beginning to exten[illegible] to the hitherto green harvest of the trees in the vicinity of this office, [illegible] tifying plainer than mere words, that the [illegible] son is upon us. The sere and withered leaf gives indication that the days of the year are nearly run, [illegible] the [illegible] quiet [illegible] by the breath of time gives notice that winter with [illegible] is approaching, and that his [illegible] nearly run.

SALTER AT AUCTION.—Messrs. O'Conly & Morris rented at Auction, yesterday morning, the following property:

Store on Market Street, occupied by Henry S. Parsons, $1,025—currency.

Store on Second Street, occupied by L. Vollers, $650—gold.

Store one Market Street, occupied by J. & H. Samson, $1,023—gold.

Three Stores on North Water Street, occupied respectively by P. Eagan & Co., Mr. Hunter and C. Hussel, $1,250, each—currency.

Store corner Front and Princess streets, $1,200—currency.

Dwelling corner Ninth and Princess Streets, occupied by T. Donoken, $450—gold.

Dwelling on Walnut Street, occupied by Wm. Hall, $50—currency.

Dwelling on Second, between Church and Castle Streets, $350—currency.

Dwelling on Front, between Queen and Castle Streets, $150—gold.

Dwelling on Hanover, between Second and Third streets, $150—gold.

Dwelling corner of Fourth and Castle streets, $250—currency.

Dwelling corner of Fourth and Nunn streets, $300—gold.

Dwelling corner Seventh and Dock streets, occupied by W. W. Price, $500—currency.

Cottage on the Plank Road, belonging to the estate of the late Jas. S. Green, $275—currency.

Dwelling on Third street, occupied by Mrs. Ellen Barton, $250—gold.

Marble Yard and buildings, occupied by Walker & Munda, $325—gold.

Lot on Ewing's Alley, the property of Mrs. C. A. Fulton, $250—currency.

Water Lot occupied by Wallace & Southerland, $170—currency.

Vacant Lot in rear of office of Wallace & Southerland, $110- currency.

At the same time and place 5 shares of W. & M. R. R. Stock were sold, at $24 50 per share.

Daily Journal, 12th.

For the Journal.

Cultivation of the Grape and Wine-Making in North Carolina.

No. 4.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In my last I attempted to show that the Scuppernong, in all its known varieties, was the best grape for vineyard cultivation in Eastern North Carolina. Admitting this to be a fact, it will be in order to treat—

1st. Of the soil proper for its successful cultivation.

2d. Its management in the vineyard; and

3d. Of arboring the vines, and the best distance to be given them in the vineyard.

The soil most suitable for the Scuppernong grape, I take it, is that in which it is indigenous—I mean the deep sands of the Eastern shore of North Carolina, sometimes styled, by way of despair, "*pine barrens*;" and perhaps its most congenial habitat is within reach of the salt breezes of our Sound regions. I do not pretend to say that it may not be profitably grown beyond the reach of the actual sea-breezes; but I *do* think that *there* is its favorite locality. All of the sandy, long-leaf pine region of the State seems to be adapted to its growth; but beyond this, in the stiff, red lands of the West, and at the foot of our mountains, it does not prove so prolific, nor is the fruit at all equal in flavor to that which it yields in the East. An open, sandy soil, then, seems to be the preference of this vine; and where sea-shells are mixed with the soil, or where marl can be liberally applied, it appears to flourish most luxuriantly. Accordingly, where marl can be had, this fertilizer should at once be added in planting your vineyard, as it will immediately stimulate your vines into a more wonderful exuberance of growth. Thus a great portion of our Eastern lands, otherwise, it would seem, doomed to hopeless barrenness, can be put into most profitable cultivation. Nor is this an item of small consequence to our State, where this character of soil prevails so extensively, and the cultivation of which merits the attention of every public-spirited citizen, who is desirous of fully developing all the resources of the State. Having, then, selected a soil such as I have described, and of which any quantity can be had in our Eastern counties, from Currituck to the South Carolina line, let us attend to the second point I proposed to treat of, viz: the management of your vineyard. Plant your vines not more than thirty or thirty-five feet apart each way. Set them in hills, made by first digging holes a spade deep, and about three to four feet square, filled up with well decomposed swamp-muck, or else surface-soil, properly manured. Put a stake to each vine (which must be a rooted plant), tie it close up to its support, and let it run the first season.

In this section we generally plant out in February or March. If your vine be a vigorous set, and confined in its growth to one shoot, as it should be, it will usually reach the top of the stake, some seven and a half or eight feet, by autumn. Of course the hill should be well manured, and kept free from grass and weeds all the season. Now, as to arboring. During the ensuing winter set four good posts of rich pine, if possible, in a square of about eight feet, and lay good heart-rails, two feet apart, on the top, the posts having been previously sharpened and notched above to receive your rails. Your posts should be put at least two feet in the ground, to insure steadiness to the arbor. Lay on the top a brush, so that the young vine may have something to cling to, and if your plant has been well manured, it will run over the arbor next year. After this, continue to arbor and rail as the vine demands it, and your vineyard will soon produce a handsome return of fruit. To any one who has seen an arbor for the Scuppernong vine, a further description will be superfluous. Those who have not, and intend to cultivate the vine, had better make a personal inspection of the manner of arboring before they undertake to do it. The whole process will be understood at a glance. In course of time, I think arbors of wire will be found most economical for a series of years, as certainly they will be the most durable, if well constructed and made of strong wire. However, in this pine region, where timber is, as yet, so plentiful, the method first described will be the least expensive. Every one must decide this matter for himself, according to his location. Meantime the soil of your vineyard may be cultivated in any crop you please. However, care must be taken, when plowing in your vineyard, not to tear up the ground to any depth under the arbors, as the roots would thus be injured and the vine retarded in its growth. In short, all the cultivation required is, to keep down the weeds as you would around any other plant carefully raised, and to scarify the soil with a rake or prong-hoe, taking care, as before observed, not to lacerate the roots; manure with marl, swamp-muck, bone-dust, stable manure, or any other powerful fertilizer, and your thirty or thirty-five feet square will soon present a continuous arbor overhead. Whether pruning would benefit this vine, and improve either the quantity or the quality of the fruit, I am unable to decide, as the practice has never prevailed in this section with regard to the Scuppernong, where it both bears abundantly and its fruit is of the best quality. I will resume this subject in my next—and subscribe myself,

Yours, &c.,
A. J. BUTNER.

Public Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of New Hanover was held last evening at the Court House, to nominate suitable candidates to be voted for to represent the county in the next General Assembly. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and the nominations were excellent and will be heartily approved by the people.

Below we give the proceedings:

On Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, pursuant to a call the citizens of New Hanover assembled at the Court House for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the county in the next General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Julius W. Wright, Dr. H. F. Murphy was called to the chair. Dr. Murphy upon being conducted to his seat by Mr. Wright, and Mr. A. L. Price, who were appointed by the meeting a committee for that purpose, explained the object, and announced that the meeting was ready for business.

On motion of the Hon. S. J. Person, Dr. Simpson and Mr. Robinson were appointed Secretaries.

A motion by Dr. S. S. Satchwell was adopted which instructed the chair to appoint a committee of two from each precinct of the county, to recommend suitable names for nomination. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that Federal Point, Masonboro, and Middle Sounds, were unrepresented, and after considerable discussion the meeting determined to represent those districts by proxies.

The Committee on Nominations, suggested by Dr. Satchwell, was appointed by the Chair, with the concurrence of the meeting, and was as follows:

Federal Point—S. S. Satchwell and D. J. Devane.
Masonboro'—G. L. Dudley and J. L. Cantwell.
Middle Sound—S. J. Person and S. R. Bunting.
Topsail—R. W. Nixon and D. McMillan.
Holly Shelter—Daniel Shaw and T. A. Rivinbark.
Rocky Point—H. E. Carr and J. T. Hines.
South Washington—J. D. Powers and J. E. Rivinbark.
Upper Black River—J. Kerr and J. B. Seavy.
Lower Black River—J. L. Moore and J. P. Moore.
Piney Woods—J. M. Alderman and D. P. Bland.
Cantuck—J. J. Pridgen—not represented.
Long Creek—J. Garrason and John Jones.
Wilmington Upper Division—A. L. Price and H. VanGlahn.
Wilmington Lower Division—J. C. Wood and W. L. DeRosset.

The committee having been appointed, retired for deliberation.

Meanwhile calls upon Gen. Ransom, Mr. J. W. Wright, Capt. Swift Galloway, Jno. L. Holmes, Esq., Col. E. D. Hall and others for speeches were made, and met with response.

The committee returned and through the Chairman, Hon. S. J. Person, recommended the following gentlemen:

FOR THE SENATE,
COL. E. D. HALL.

FOR THE COMMONS,
COL. R. H. COWAN,
MAJ. CHAS. W. McCLAMMY.

On motion, the report of the committee was confirmed unanimously.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Hon. S. J. Person, and Mr. A. L. Price were appointed a committee to apprize the candidates of their nomination and request their acceptance.

The meeting then adjourned.

H. F. MURPHY, President.
J. F. SIMPSON, Secretaries.
BENJ. ROBINSON, Secretaries.

Treasury Disbursements since September 1.

[Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Secretary Browning today appointed Mr. John C. Cox, of Ohio, chief clerk of the Interior Department.

Since the statement of Sept. 1st, the Treasury Department has disbursed upwards of five millions of gold, four and a half millions of which was for interest on the ten-forty loan. The receipts have been in excess of this amount, and there are now about seventy-nine millions of gold in the Treasury, sixty-three millions of which belong to it absolutely, the balance being the amount due on gold certificates.

Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 10.—Vera Cruz dates of the 25th of August report that Marshal Bazaine is concentrating a force at San Luis Potosi to meet Gen. Garia with 30,000 men. It is supposed the general engagement will take place between San Luis Potosi and Mexico. Guerreos' Liberal forces cut the bridges at Chichulla and Soledad. He then attacked Medelin with his advance, fifteen miles from Vera Cruz. He sacked the former town, containing 2,500 inhabitants, mostly French, razing the place to the ground.

The gunboat Eugenie was repulsed off Tuspan Bay. The Liberals, under Herrowa, also captured 200 French troops at Tuspan and all their stores.

Gen. Heigo is reported very ill at Cordova.

A High Tribute to the Character of Gen. Lee.

In a long editorial article calling for a subscription of £10,000 to Washington College by the friends and admirers of General Lee in England, the London *Standard* of August 17th, speaks of him as follows:

"There is no living hero—there are few, if any, among those whose name shines with the purest lustre in history—whose character has commanded so high a tribute of affection and admiration from their friends, of respect and honor from their foes, as that of General Lee. No life more perfetly heroic, no reputation more untarnished even by the minor blemishes which are not uncommonly found in unison with the highest heroism, has ever been connected with a great national struggle. No shade of vanity or egotism, nothing of the self-will or petulence so often characteristic of conscious genius, no tinge of affectation, no taint even of the pride almost inseparable from ordinary greatness of mind, which can endure everything but humiliation, and regards submission as disgrace, alloy the simple grandeur of the Virginian soldier's nature. A piety without the slightest shadow of Pharisaism, a sense of duty to which the sacrifice of every personal feeling and interest appears a matter of course, have marked his whole course and guided his every public act, whether as a soldier or as a citizen. A family connection and the nearest living representative of the great champion of American independence, General Lee has been the Washington of the Confederate war; like Washington, a man "whom envy dared not hate," but without even the one dark stain of doubt, if not of dishonor, which the death of Major Andre has left on the memory of his prototype. No more "selfish man and stainless gentleman" ever lived; no soldier ever set a more admirable example of the soldierly virtues of honor, chivalric generiosity, and manly simplicity; no great man ever retired into obscurity, after witnessing alike the ruin of his cause and the destruction of his private fortune, with more of Christian patience and unshaken fortitude.

"Of his military achievements we need not speak. It is enough to say that nearly all his victories were won against enormous odds, and that his four years' defence of Virginia has few parallels in history as an example of great results accomplished with small means and at fearful disadvantages. What is now more interesting to remember is the personal character of the man, as displayed in the various exigencies of that trying struggle; the simple honesty and kindly feeling which prompted him to console his soldiers as they recoiled from the cannon-crowned heights of Gettysburg, with the assurance, "It is all my fault;" the unaffected self-depreciation which pronounced, when Stonewall Jackson fell, "I would wish, for the sake of our cause, that I had been disabled rather than you;" the christian chivalry, which no outrage could provoke to retaliation, which, after Virginia had been rendered a desert, withheld the army that invaded Pennsylvania from inflicting the most trivial injury on person or property; which, when his own estates had been plundered, ravaged and confiscated, took care to protect the houses and property of his enemies; the horror of useless bloodshed which withstood the cry for retribution excited by the murder of Southern prisoners in cold blood, and supported the resolve of the President that unless the actual murderers were taken no blood should be shed but on the field of battle; the touching unselfishness of his last words to his disbanding army, on the sorrowful 9th of April, "I have done my best for you." But it was when all was over—when the chief of a great and long victorious army was a private man and a paroled prisoner—that the peculiar greatness of General Lee's nature shines out with unequalled brightness.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Markets, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11, 1866.

COTTON.—The sales to-day reached 750 bales.—Middling 30@31 cents ₱ lb. The market is rather firmer than otherwise.

The advices of the damage to the growing crop causes a disinclination on the part of planters to offer their stock.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—noon.

Gold 147¼. The French steamer Pereire brought one million one hundred thousand dollars in gold. Cotton tending upward; unchanged. Exchange 107¼. Flour firmer. Wheat 2@3 cents higher. Pork firmer at $33 18. Lard dull. Coupons of '62, 111¼; do. '65, 108¼. Ten-forties 98¼. Treasuries 106¼.

Marine Intelligence.

The steamer C. W. Lord, from Wilmington, has arrived.

By the Atlantic Cable.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11—P. M.

The cotton market has ruled steady, with sales to-day of 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands closed at 13d. The Breadstuff market is active and firmer, with an advance on all descriptions. The weather is unfavorable for the crops. The corn market is firmer, and mixed Western American is quoted at 27@29 per quarter. Wheat is firm; with an advance of 3@4 per ct. Flour is also very firm, with an advance of 1s.@2s. ₱ bbl. The provision market is generally steady, except American tallow, which exhibits more firmness.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The money market is slightly easier and Consuls closed this afternoon at 89¼ for money. The market for American stocks is slightly easier; U. S. Five-twenties 71¾.

A Turkish Embassy to the United States. The Turkish Army to have American Carbines.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11.

The Sultan of Turkey, impressed with the importance of being in diplomatic communication with the United States, has decided to establish an Embassy to the American Capital. In accordance with this decision, the Sublime Porte is about selecting an influential member of his Government to proceed to Washington as Minister Resident and Plenipotentiary of Turkey.

It is reported that in consequence of the successful results of recent trials of American small arms by the military Commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Porte, the Turkish Army is about to be armed entirely with Carbines of American manufacture. Agents of the government are about to leave for the United States to contract for their manufacture.

The Prince Royal of Prussia to be Viceroy of Hanover.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.

A report is current in Government circles that the King of Prussia has decided to place the Prince Royal of Prussia over the late Kingdom of Hanover, as Vice-Roy, and that His Highness will soon take up his residence at the Palace in the city of Hanover.

The Austrian Army to be put on a Peace Footing.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.

A decree has been issued by the Emperor, ordering the whole Austrian army to be placed on a peace footing.

OUR MID-NIGHT DISPATCHES.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12—6 P. M.

Gold 46. Coupons of 1862, 110¾. Ten-forties 98. Cotton firmer, with sales of 5,000 bales at an advance of ½ cent. Uplands 33½; Orleans 35½. Flour, Wheat and Pork unchanged. Lard steady at 17¾@20¼. Sugar more active at 10⅜@11. Coffee quiet and steady. Turpentine dull at 66@68. Rosin firmer. Texas Wool 32@33½.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12—6 P. M.

Flour firm with upward tendency. Wheat firm; red $2 75@$2 83. Corn inactive; yellow 85@86 cents. Oats steady. Seeds quiet—Flax seed $3 70. Pork—Prime Mess $34 25. Sugars dull. Coffee steady. Whiskey—sales of Pennsylvania at $2 30½.

MOBILE, Sept. 12.

Cotton—sales to-day of 500 bales Middling at 30@31. The market is firm.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.

Cotton stiffer with sales of 1,000 bales Low Middling at 32@33 cents. Gold 44½.

New York Conservative Convention—The Nominations and Platform.

ALBANY, Sept. 12, 1866.

John T. Hoffman, Democrat and at present Mayor of the City of New York, has been nominated for Governor by the National Union Convention in session here. R. H. Pruyn, of Albany, Conservative Republican nominated for Lieutenant Governor. The Platform adopted endorses the Philadelphia Convention of the 14th of August; declares the Southern States in the Union and entitled to representation in Congress; affirms that centralization of power both in Washington and State of New York fatal to the harmony of our political system; denounces the legislation of Congress.

Government Survey in Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

Surveying operations are to commence in Arizona, and the monument, erected in 1851 by the Mexican boundary Commission, at the confluence of the Gila and Salt rivers, will be the initial point of the survey. From this point there will be established base and meridian lines.

Distilleries in New Jersey and the Internal Revenue Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Department, has received a dispatch from Jersey City, saying that the distilleries everywhere in that section are in operation and not conforming to the law. The distilleries will be stopped if the provisions of the law are not complied with.

General Santa Anna and his Agent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

The litigation instituted between General Santa Anna and Diaris Marivera, his alleged Agent, has been discontinued, and equitable settlement having been arranged on both sides.

Riot in Louisiana—A Federal Soldier Shot

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.

Federal soldiers attempted to enter a Dancing School room, with negro wenches as partners, at Brenham. They were resisted and one of their number was shot. They then burned a portion of the town. The loss is estimated at eighty-five thousand dollars.

General Grant at Cincinnati—He Reproves the Crowd in Bold and Manly Terms.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.

General Grant visited Wood's Theatre last night when he was enthusiastically received. During the performance, a crowd, among whom were many soldiers, paraded before the Theatre, and Hon. Mr. Eggleston, member of Congress, requested the Manager to go in and inform General Grant that the crowd wished to see him. General Grant said: "I cannot and will not see them. Please tell the commander of the soldiers to come and see me." Baker, the commander, with some others marched into the Theatre to the private box. General Grant, without giving Baker time to make his wishes known, approached Baker and said: "Sir, I am no politician. The President is my Commander-in-Chief. I consider this demonstration in oppostion to the President of the United States. You will take your men away. I am greatly annoyed at this demonstration. I will be glad to see you to-morrow, when the President arrives."

The crowd finally dispersed, cheering Grant as next President of the United States.

Severe Storm East.

PORT HOOD, N. S., September 10—2 P. M. A severe storm is prevailing east of this place, and no later news for the press has yet been received from the cable.

Cholera in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 16.—There were five fatal cases of cholera yesterday in this city.

Death of Josiah Randall.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Josiah Randall died at noon to-day, aged seventy-seven years.

Death of Governor C

STATE NEWS.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says that on Friday night some wretch placed a stick of wood across the N. C. railroad track near the Female College in that town, for the purpose no doubt, of throwing the train off. The 9 o'clock train struck the obstruction, but fortunately the cow-catcher lifted it from the track and prevented destruction and loss of life.

HUNG.—The negro who committed a rape on a married lady of high standing and respectable family near Harrisburg, in Cabarrus county, was hung on Friday last in Concord.

There was no witness but the ruined woman herself.

For such crimes, there is no puishment too severe. Let justice be meted out with a quick and heavy hand, in all such cases.

It is gratifying to see that two public meetings have been called by the friends of the Statesville Railroad, to take steps to insure its being rebuilt. The first takes place at Mt. Monrne, on the 12th instant, and the second at Shephard's Cross Roads, on the 13th—the day after. We learn that the president of the company and several other gentlemen from Charlotte and Statesville will be present at the meetings.

Ral. Enterprise.

THE MASONIC LODGE.—We were shown yesterday, a charter for a new Masonic Lodge, to be opened in this city by the name of "Newbern Lodge," from under the hand of Hon. Judge E. G. Reade, Grand Master of the State, and attested by Wm. F. Bain, Grand Secretary.

This charter appoints Mr. J. O. Whittemore, W. M.; Dr. P. B. Rice, Senior, and Andrew Collins Junior Wardens.

These gentlemen are entirely worthy the honor conferred upon them, and we have no doubt they will so conduct themselves and the business of the Lodge entrusted to their care as to uphold and strengthen the honor, dignity and influence of that time-honored fraternity.—*Newbern Times.*

A CARD.—The preachers on all the circuits are desired to collect (immediately) the best information touching the early Methodistic History and convey the same to the Rev. Peter Doub. The following are the points he desires information on. 1. When was Methodism introduced into your section? By whom? 2. What were its results then? 3. What is its state and condition *now*.—Act promptly and forward the result to me at Goldsboro', N. C.

PETER DOUB.

Goldsboro, N. C., July 19th, 1866.

Dr. Doub is doing a good work in collecting the fragments of history, and we hope the appeal in the above card, will be generally responded to by the Ministry, and any others who may have any items of history at command. Any old documents, or manuscript, showing the *names, labors, sufferings* of early methodists, will greatly aid Dr. Doub. Send them at once.

Raleigh Enterprise.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—We learn that Gen. R. M. Henry, loyal Unionist, is a candidate for the Senate in the 5th District. He is opposed by J. Keener, Esq., secessionist.

Dr. Thos. S. Vickers is announced as a candidate for the Senate, and S. D. Umstead, W. W. Guess, and B. C. Hopkins, Esquires, for the Commons in Orange.

J. A. Rosebro, Esq., of Iredell, is announced as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons.

A. M. Bogle, Esq., and Prof. J. Henry Hill, are the candidates for the District of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, for the State Senate.

Besides Mr. Rosebro, Messrs. J. H. Stevenson, Dr. R. H. Parks and Col. Chas. R. Jones are candidates for the House of Commons from Iredell.

Henry Welser is a candidate to represent Davidson county in the next Legislature—in the Senate.

We noticed in our issue of yesterday that Colonel Thomas D. Mears and W. H. Crawford had been placed in nomination as candidates for seats in the Commons in the next General Assembly in Rowan county. Mr. Mears served several years in the Legislature from Brunswick county, before he removed to Rowan, and made a most efficient member.

YADKIN SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that E. W. Parker, indicted for the murder of Daniel Moyer was tried at Yadkin Superior Court this week, and convicted of manslaughter.—*Statesville Banner, 8th.*

NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM.—A National Bank has been established at Salem in this State. This is the sixth National Bank established in North Carolina. The officers are as follows:—*Directors*, P. A. Wilson, I. G. Lash, J. W. Hunter, R. L. Patterson and E. Belo. Israel G. Lash, Esq., is President and W. A. Lemly, Esq., Cashier.—*Ib.*

GEN. R. E. COLSTON.—We are informed that this distinguished gentleman, will deliver a lecture in the city of Raleigh within the next two weeks, on "Stonewall Jackson."

NEW COLLECTOR.—Mr. R. W. King was duly installed into his new office as collector of this port yesterday morning, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Newbern Times

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY COURT.—The September term of the Northampton County Court has been in session at Jackson, during the past week. A large number of the citizens of the county were in attendance. On Monday, Mr. Robert Peebles, who has just made his appearance at the Northampton bar, delivered an able address to the grand jury which did him much credit as a forensic debater and apt expounder of the law.

Brigadier General Campbell has been relieved from duty in North Carolina, having been mustered out of service.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Eighth Annual Fair of the Granville, N. C. Agricultural Society will take place at Henderson, on the 17th, 18th and 19th of October. The Executive Committee have issued their Programme and List of Premiums.

The house of Mr. Asa Kirtland, at Dover, in Craven county, North Carolina, was broken open Monday morning, and $500 taken.

REV. FRED. FITZGERALD.—We are much pained to learn that this gentleman, for many years a citizen of this State and for a long time a resident of this town, fell dead in the streets of Hoboken, New York, a few days since. Mr. Fitzgerald was greatly esteemed and beloved in Goldsboro, and in other parts of the State, and the intelligence of his awfully sudden death will excite profound regret.—*News.*

The Newbern *Commercial* calls attention to the existence of a secret political organization in this State. Something of a Radical nature.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire occured at the Gardner Hill Copper Mine in this county, Sunday morning last, by which the engine house and buddle and stamping rooms with the machinery in them were consumed. The fire was the work of an incendiary.—With the exception of the injury sustained by the engine, and the destruction of other machinery, the loss can soon be repaired, though it will cause some delay in the operations of the mine, which is more to be regretted, from the fact that the mine had just been brought to a state of successful operation, which it would yield several tons of ore per week. We hope the persevering Superintendent will soon have the damages repaired.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

THE MULATTO CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Address to the People of the United States—Endorsement of Congress—Resolutions Adopted—Coloured Suffrage, &c., &c.

The mulatto convention assembled in Philadelphia on Thursday morning, at the National Hall. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Speed—the chairman, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Debell, after which a number of resolutions were introduced and considerable business transacted. An address to the people was then read by Senator Creswell, of Maryland, its author, and its character might have been inferred from the remark of Mr. Botts; in moving its adoption he said it was the most formidable indictment ever brought against any man in the country, (Andrew Johnson,) and that its severity consisted in its truth.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The representatives of eight millions of American citizens appeal for protection and justice to their friends and brothers in the States that have been spared the cruelties of rebellion and the direct horrors of civil war. Here, on the spot where freedom was born, offered and pledged by the fathers of the republic, we impore your help against a reorganized oppression, whose sole object it is to remit the control of our destinies to the controllers of the rebellion, after they have been vanquished in honorable battle, and thus at once to punish us for our devotion to our country, and to entrench themselves in the official fortifications of the government. Others have related the thrilling story of our wrongs from reading and observation. We come before you as unchallenged witnesses, and speak from personal knowledge our sad experience. If you fail us we are more utterly deserted and betrayed than had the contest of arms been decided against us, for in that case even victorious slavery would have found profit in the speedy pardon of those who had been among its bravest foes.

Unexpected perjury in the highest place of the government, accidently filled by one who adds cruelty to ingratitude, and forgives the guilty as he proscribes the innocent, has stimulated the almost extinguished revenge of the beaten conspirators, and now the rebels, who offered to yield up everything to save their own lives, are seeking to consign us to bloody graves. Where we expected to find a benefactor, we find a persecuter. Having lost our champion, we return to you, who can make Presidents, and punish traitors. Our last hope, under God, is in the unity and firmness of the States that elected Abraham Lincoln and defeated Jefferson Davis. The best statement of our case is the appalling yet unconscious confession of Andrew Johnson, who, in savage hatred of his own record, proclaims his purpose to clothe four millions of traitors with the power to impoverish and degrade eight million of loyal men. Our wrongs bear alike upon all races, and our tyrants, unchecked by you, will award the same fate to white and black.—We can remain as we are only as inferiors and victims. We may fly from our homes, but we should fear to trust our fate with those who, after denouncing and defeating treason, refused just rights to those who had bravely assisted them in the good work. Till we are wholly rescued there is neither peace for you nor prosperity for us. We cannot better define at once our wrongs and our wants than by declaring that since Andew Johnson affiliated with his early slanderers and our constant enemies, his hand has been laid heavily upon every earnest loyalist in the South. History, the just judgment of the present, and the certain confirmation of the future, invite and command us to declare: That after rejecting his own remedies for restoring the Union, he has resorted to the weapons of traitors to bruise and beat down patriots. That after declaring that none but the loyal should govern the reconstructed South, he has practiced upon the maxim that none but traitors shall rule. That while in the North he has removed conscientious men from office, and filled many of the vacancies with the sympathizers of treason in the South. He has removed the proved and trusted patriot, and selected the equally proved and convicted traitor. That after brave men who had fought for the old flag have been nominated for positions, their names have been recalled and avowed rebels substituted. That every original Unionist in the South who stands fast to Andrew Johnson's covenants from 1861 to 1865 has been ostracised. That he has corrupted the local courts by offering premiums for defiance of the laws of Congress, and by openly discouraging the observance of the oath against treason. That while refusing to punish one conspicuous traitor, though thousands had earned the penalty of death, more than a thousand devoted Union citizens have been murdered in cold blood since the surrender of Gen. Lee, and in no case have their assassins been brought to judgment. That he has pardoned some of the worst of the rebel criminals North and South, including some who have taken human life in circumstances of unparalleled atrocity. That while denouncing and fettering the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, he, with a full knowledge of the falsehood has charged that the black men are lazy, rebellious, and has concealed the fact that more whites than blacks have been protected and fed by that noble organization; and that, while declaring that it was corruptly managed, and expensive to the government, he has connived at a system of profligacy in the use of the public patronage and public money wholly without parallel, save when the traitors bankrupted the treasury and sought to disorganize and scatter the army and navy only to make it more easy to capture and destroy the government. That while declaring against the injustice of leaving eleven States unrepresented he has refused to authorize the liberal plan of Congress simply because it recognizes the loyal majority, and refuse to perpetuate the traitor minority. That in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line his policy has wrought the most deplorable consequences, social moral and political. It has emboldened returned rebels to threaten civil war in Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia and Tennessee, unless the patriots who saved and sealed these States to the old flag, surrender to their arrogant demands. It has corrupted high State officials elevated by Union men, and sworn to enforce the laws against returned rebels, and made them the mere instruments of the authors of the rebellion. It has encouraged a new alienation between the sections, and by impeding emigration to the South has erected formidable barriers against free and friendly intercourse with our countrymen in the North and West. It has allowed the rebel soldier to persecute the teachers of the colored schools and to burn the churches in which the freedmen have worshipped the living God. That a system so barbarous should have culminated in the frightful riot at Memphis, and the still more appalling massacre at New Orleans was as natural as that a bloody war should flow from the teachings of John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis.

Andrew Johnson is responsible for all these unspeakable crimes and cruelties. As he provoked, so he justifies and applauds them. Sending his agents and emisaries into this refined and patriotic metropolis to insist upon making his policy a test upon a Christian people, he forgot that the policy extended to the 14th of August Convention in Philadelphia was not only denied to the free people of New Orleans on the 30th of July, when they assembled to discuss how best to protect themselves, but denied amidst the slaughter of hundred of innocent men. No page in the record of his recent outrage against human justice and constitutional law is more revolting than that which convicts him of refusing to arrest the perpetrators of that savage carnival, and not only of refusing to punish its authors, but of toiling to throw the guilty responsibility upon unoffending and innocent freedmen. The infatuated tyrant that stood ready to crush his own people in Tennessee when they were struggling to maintain a government created by himself, against him and their traitor persecutors, was even more eager to illustrate his savage policy by clothing with the most despotic power the impertinent and revengeful rebels of New Orleans. Notwithstanding this heartless desertion and cruel persecution by Andrew Johnson in the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, democratic republican principles—principles which the fathers of the republic designed for all America—are now making determined battle with the oligarchic enemies of free constitutional government, and, by the blessing of God these States will soon range themselves in line with the former free States, and illustrate the wisdom and beneficence of the great character of American liberty by their increasing population, wealth and prosperity.

We are here to consult together how best to provide for a union of truly republican States—to seek to resume thirty-six stars on the old flag. We are to see that ten of these States are not opaque bodies, kindling their ineffectual fires beneath the gloom and darkness of oligarchial tyranny and oppression. We wish them to be brilliant stars—emblems of constitutional liberty—glittering, sparkling with the life-giving principle of the model republic, fitting adornments of the glorious temple of freedom. Our last and only hope is in the unity and fortitude of the loyal people of America in the support and vindication of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and in the election of a controling Union majority in the succeeding or Fortieth Congress.

While the new article amending the national constitution offers the most liberal conditions to the authors of the rebellion, and does not come up to the measure of our expectations, we believe its ratification would be the commencement of lasting protection to all our people, and, therefore, we accept it as the best present remedy, and appeal to our brothers and friends in the North and West to make it their watchword in the coming election. The tokens are auspicious of overwhelming success.—However little the verdict of the ballot box may affect the reckless man in the Presidential chair, we cannot doubt that the traitors and sympathizers he has encouraged will recognize that verdict as the surest indication that the mighty power which crushed the rebellion is still alive, and those who attempted to oppose or defy it will do so at the risk of their own destruction.

Our confidence in the overruling Providence of God prompts the prediction and the belief that when this warning is sufficiently taught to these misguided and reckless men, the liberated millions of the rebellious South will be proffered those rights and franchises which may be necessary to adjust and settle this mighty controvesy in the spirit of the most enlarged and Christian philanthropy.

George W. Paschal, of Texas, chairman; R. O. Sidney, of Mississippi; John H. Atkinson, of West Virginia; John A. Alderdice, of Delaware; A. W. Hawkins, of Tennessee; Samuel Knox, of Missouri; Wright R. Fish, of Louisiana; Milton J. Laffold, of Alabama; Phillip Frazier, of Florida, D. P. Goodloe, of North Carolina; D. C. Forney, of District of Columbia; John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland; G. W. Ashleum, of Georgia.

Hon. John Minor Botts, after some remarks, moved the adoption of the address.

Mr. Sherwood, of Texas, offered a substitute, and a long debate ensued, but the address was finally adopted.

THE MULATTOES AT LOGGERHEADS.

A later dispatch says:

The question which has been anticipated as the dangerous quicksand of the Southern Loyalists Convention culminated this evening in a virtual split. The address and resolutions reported during the morning session having been adopted, and the other business having been disposed of, the delegates from the border States—Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia—desired to secure an adjournment *sine die*. That motion was made by Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, and it immediately created quite a storm in the convention, the delegates from the new reconstructed States denouncing it as a species of infidelity to them.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, made a strong appeal against the adjournment, reminding the delegates from the border States that their admission was only a matter of courtesy and charging that the courtesy was now being badly requited. He charged, also, that the idea which the Marylanders had was the desire to avoid responsibility for the principle of "impartial suffrage," which the Guf States desired to incorporate in their address.

Finally, after considerable debate, a compromise was arrived at, which was that the committee of the unconstructed States should, to-morrow, report their platform and address. That the delegates from those States alone should discuss or vote upon it; and that such a platform and address should be incorporated and published with the regular proceedings. This understanding having been arrived at, the convention, at eight, P. M., adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

It is understood that the Maryland and other border States delegations will take no further part in the proceedings. The delegate from Arkansas, General Rogers, also retired on the same ground.

Closing Proceedings—A Slim Attendance—Report in Favor of Impartial Suffrage—Exciting Debate—Rich Scenes—Final Adjournment, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The convention of delegates from the unreconstructed States met at 10 o'clock. There were but few delegates from the Border States present, and not over one hundred in all, while the audience numbered only about four hundred. Mr. Speed, of Kentucky, was in the chair, but soon took his departure, stating that important business required him to leave for his home. Mr. Botts, of Virginia, then took the chair.

Mr. J. N. Clements, of Virginia, offered a resolution that the thanks of the Southern loyalists were due to Judge Underwood for attempting to bring Jeff. Davis to justice. [This resolution was subsequently withdrawn.]

Resolutions on a variety of unimportant subjects were offered and adopted.

ADDRESS OF THE DELEGATES OF THE NON RECONSTRUCTED STATES.

Mr. Warmouth then read the address prepared by the committee of the non-reconstructed States, taking strong grounds in favor of impartial suffrage.

Several portions of the address were applauded, and at one point groans for President Johnson were called for and given.—The paragraph in reference to impartial suffrage was cheered very enthusiastically.

The following is the concluding portion of the report.

Fellow-countrymen—It is our duty to tell you that nothing can be expected from the disunion element in the interest of freedom. We are driven to make this declaration after having exhausted every means to induce these desperate men to do justice. We are forced to the conclusion by that blind and intolerant spirit which has abused the magnanimity of the nation and returned all our deeds and words of charity and forgiveness with ingratitude and persecution. The time has come when the States of the South must be governed by those who love the Union and glory in its fame, or by those who hate it.

There can be no middle ground. Our enemies and yours would not permit us to occupy a middle ground if we desired to do so. They claim to rule. They claim to rule over us by virtue of their treason.—They claim to degrade, debar and proscribe us because of our patriotism. We declare that all our efforts, as well as those of the government, have been met with hypocrisy or ingratitude.

In making this final appeal to the country, we declare that the disunion leaders of the South are again deliberate and wanton aggressors. They offer as a pretext for their persecution that the representatives of the American people in Congress have proceeded, in a spirit of injustice and proscription, to inflict on the South more partisan legislation.

Speaking here to-day in the name of the loyal people of the South, we affirm that Congress, in order to avoid discord and conflict, has actually abstained from doing much which it ought to have done and possesses the power to do.

We affirm that the loyalists of the South look to Congress with affectionate gratitude and confidence as the only means to save us from persecution, exile, and death itself; and we also declare that there can be no security for us or our children; there can be no safety for the country against the fell spirit of slavery now, or against a form of serfdom, unless the government, by national and appropriate legislation, enforced by national authority, confer on every citizen in the States we represent the American birthright of impartial suffrage and equality before the law. This is the one all sufficient remedy. This is our great need and necessity.

The address was debated at length by Warmouth, of Louisiana; Goodloe, of North Carolina; Fernandez, of Louisiana; Hamilton, of Texas; Capt. Tourgee, of North Carolina; Mr. Randolph, colored, of Louisiana; Rev. Mr. Hunicut, of Virginia, and others.

Mr. Goodloe, who opposed colored suffrage, asked whether his colleague (Capt. Tourgee) thought that even if they had impartial suffrage negroes would be allowed, while Andrew Johnson was President, to go to the polls and vote?

Mr. Tourgee replied that they would be. A delegate rose and said that if not, a million of loyal men in the North would enforce the right. [Cheers.]

Mr. Bryant, of Georgia, added that four million of black men in the South would help. [Renewed cheers.]

Mr. Tourgee went on to say that gentlemen of the convention might wriggle and squirm as much as they pleased, but they could not avoid the issue of negro suffrage.

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, declared that should President Johnson refuse to execute any law to carry out negro suffrage, he would be impeached by Congress. He further remarked that the advocates of negro suffrage, chastened by the past, and strong in their consciousness of a good cause, should unfurl their banner to the breeze, inscribed "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," [cheers,] never to be furled till victory, final and complete, should rest upon it—falter who may, follow who dare. Applause.

Mr. Hunnicut, who advocated negro suffrage, stated that the colored population of Richmond had made up a purse of $100 to send him as a deiegate to the convention.

Mr. Saffold, of Alabama, opposed the principle of negro suffrage, not because he was not himself free from prejudice, but because the nation would not bear another plank in the platform made by Congress in the constitutional amendment. The men who advocated the report were, in his opinion, deadly enemies to the four millions of slaves. [Hisses all over the hall, and other demonstrations of disapproval.] If this question were forced upon them, it would turn the scale against their friends. [Several voices: "They are not loyal men."]

Mr. Botts remarked that the men who estimated loyalty on that issue had very narrow judgments. [Hisses.] He thought that sooner or later, in God's good time, universal suffrage would come.

A Delegate—Let us make this God's good time.

Mr. Botts expressed his belief that the time for negro suffrage had not arrived, nor was this the place or the occasion to decide the question.

Here great confusion and excitement ensued, but finally the vote was taken on the adoption of the report, and resulted, yeas 66, nays 11. The nays were Messrs. Botts, Butts, Gilmore of Virginia, Hunter of Georgia, Safford, Hinds, Cramer of Ala., Bain, Furness, Jones of North Carolina and Price of Florida. The announcement of the result was loudly cheered.

Then there was delegates in all parts of the hall vociferating to the chair and trying to be recognized.

Mr. Botts of Va., was moving a *sine die* adjournment; a representative from Tennessee was waiving a paper which he desired to have read; a delegate shouted out a motion for female suffrage, and other delegates had propositions of various kinds to make. The confusion and noise was very great. Finally, Mr. Morse of Maryland, got the chance of reading a declaration in favor of negro suffrage, signed by delegates from Tennessee, who had not an opportunity of recording their votes—their State being excluded from the vote, it being treated as a reconstructed State.

Delegates from the reconstructed States who were in favor of negro suffrage were invited to step to the secretary's dusk and sign what was called the charter of universal freedom.

A delegate from Missouri made some buncombe remarks in the cause of his German fellow-citizens, and then, after prayer by Rev. Mr. Mattison, at 3 o'clock P. M., the convention adjouned *sine die*.

The Northern Radicals.

In Tuesday's meeting of the Northern delegations to the Philadelphia Convention, a number of violent speeches were made. Fred. Douglas gave the following as the only possible solution of the social question:

The question comes at once, shall the presence of this vast black population be made a blessing to themselves and a blessing to us, a blessing to the whole country, or a curse to themselves, a curse to you, and a curse to the whole country? Statesmanship has but one answer. Philanthropy has but one answer, and it has given it from a thousand pulpits and a thousand platforms to-day. It is this, the thorough and complete incorporation of the whole black element into the American body politic. (Great applause.) Anything less than this will prove an utter failure in my judgment.

Senator Chandler was the next speaker, and proceeded, without loss of time, to pour out his abuse on the President and Mr. Seward. We copy as follows:

Senator Chandler said that there had been a question discussed for thousands of years by the theologians and dialecticians and men of learning, which had not been finally settled until the present moment. He considered it to-day as settled that there was not a man within the sound of his voice who could not say to the theologians "stop your writing," and to theorists, "stop your theorizing." It was the question of total depravity. (Laugter and applause.) Let any man look, said he, on the course of William H. Seward and Andrew Johnson for the last eighteen months, and say whether that theory can ever again be raised.—(Three groans for both of them.) Had I been questioned a month ago as to the state of the country I should have said that never since the breaking out of the rebellion had there been half the danger to the national life that then existed; but I am happy to inform you that I think there is light ahead. I think that the progress and speeches of Andrew Johnson during the last eight or nine days have satisfied the country that he is what he is. (Laughter, caused by the manner in which Senator Chandler finished the sentence.)

I have too much faith in Divine Providence to believe that God will abandon us in this dark hour, after bringing us to the borders of Jordan. (A solemn "Amen" from a white haired delegate.) I care not who stands between this nation and prosperity. That obstacle will be removed in good time. (Cheers.) The obstacle that is now in the way the people will remove in a very short time. (Cheers.) Who is Andrew Johnson, and what is Andrew Johnson's policy? (A voice—"He is a renegade.") Andrew Johnson has no more right to a policy than my horse has. (Approving applause.) Andrew Johnson is simply the executive officer of the ship, and he must obey the laws. Andrew Johnson has a right to send in suggestions to Congress, and so has every individual within the sound of my voice. He has a right to advise Congress, and if Congress sees fit to adopt his advice well and good. If Congress does not see fit to do so, his policy has failed, and he has failed with it.—(Cheers.)

Gen. Waldridge—"Three cheers for that sentiment." The persons present rose to their feet and cheered with great enthusiasm.

Senator Chandler, resuming, said—If Andrew Johnson will execute the laws, well and good. If Andrew Johnson does not execute the laws, he is a traitor and *we will impeach him*. [This again brought the delegates to their feet, and they applauded the sentiments to the echo.] I firmly believe there is an entire misapprehension on the part of many honest men with regard to the issues before the nation. I see there are in the large cities men of immense wealth who sustain the so-called policy of Andrew Johnson. It is not his policy; it is the policy of the rebels to get back into this government to overturn the government, and Andrew Johnson is merely a tool in the hands of the rebels to accomplish their new rebellion. [Approving shouts and cries of "That's so."] What would be the condition of affairs if we were to admit the unwashed, unrepentant, reeking rebel to the floor of Congress? There is not one out of ten of them that was not elected on an absolute pledge that if sent to Congress either the rebel debt shall be acknowledged or the Union debt repudiated. I was told by a Union man from Alabama who ran for Congress in the Montgomery district, a very respectable man of fifty-five or sixty years of age, that a rebel unpardoned General was the opposing candidate and bet ten to one, and that this rebel took the stump and pledged himself that if they elected him to Congress he would either have the rebel debt acknowledged or the national debt repudiated, and that they should have pay for their negroes in any event. [A voice—"What is Andy Johnson's policy?"] Alexander H. Stephens swore before the Reconstruction Committee that he believed in the right of secession. I look upon him as the most guilty rebel of them all. He was the agent who negotiated Tennessee out of the Union. He sent his card to me last winter as a brother Senator of the United States. (A voice—"What impudence. What became of it?") Mr. Chandler assumed a look expressive of loathing and contempt and replied:—The last I saw of it it was going up the chimney. (Laughter and applause.) And yet we are denounced for not admitting Alexander H. Stephens. He came there in answer to a telegram from the President of the United States to take a seat as a Senator. (Signs of disapprobation and cries of "Shame upon the President.) Nine tenths of all the members elected from the rebel States are unmitigated rebels to-day, and came in a solid body to repudiate our debt or to assume theirs. (A voice—"How about Seward?") Mr. Chandler, (with a ludicrous grimace), my friends, I feel about Seward precisely as a man did whose apples were running down hill. They asked him why he didn't swear, and he said it was because he couldn't do justice to the subject. (Roars of laughter.) Wm. H. Seward, from the day the Chicago Convention refused to put him in nomination for the Presidency and did nominate Abraham Lincoln, has been laboring for the overthrow of the great Republican Union party—(Voices—"That's so")—and he would to-day rather overthrow a republican form of government than that he should not be the head of it. (Approving expressions.) To make a long story short, Wm. H. Seward is to-day at heart a traitor to the Government of the United States.—(Expression of assent.)

Mr. Chandler proceeded to read and comment with great humor and sarcasm upon the newspaper report of Mr. Johnson's Cleveland speech yesterday. The various interruptions uncomplimentary of the President were applauded and re-echoed by the members, and Mr. Chandler's comments ran somewhat as follows:—Andrew Johnson once said that treason was a crime, and that traitors should be punished and treason made odious. If Andrew Johnson does not stop about now, he will ascertain that treason is a crime, and that traitors shall be punished and treason made odious. The latter part of this sentence was pronounced with much emphasis and meaning, and the sentiment which it conveyed caused the audience to get to its feet once more and indulge in cheering, waving of hats and other demonstrations of approval. The Cleveland interruption of "Oh, you be damned, Andy!" was greeted with applause and at last one responsive "Amen" was given to the pious wish. The three cheers for Congress given by the Clevelanders was reciprocated by three cheers for the Clevelanders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

The Light-house Board will, on the 20th inst., re-establish the light at Cape Romain, coast of South Carolina. It will be a revolving light, at the height of 154 feet, visable at a distance of 25 nautical miles.

The total receipts from customs, internal revenue, &c., are larger than at any previous time, and notwithstanding the rapid reduction of the national debt, the balance in favor of the Government are again rapidly accumulating at all points.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $2,000,000.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the evening of the 8th instant at the residence of Mr. George Bappler, by the Rev. E. E. Terry, Mr. J. H. N. CORNEHLSEN, to Miss H. C. S. WESTERMANN.

DIED,

Very suddenly, in this place, yesterday, at the residence of Richard Morris, Esq., Dr LILLINGTON CORBIN, in the 34th year of his age.

On the 26th day of August, 1866, IRENE SUMNER, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas I. Oats, aged 19 months.

"As a bird to its sheltering nest,
Wh n the storm on the hill is abroad,
So her spirit hath flown from this world of unrest,
To repose on the bosom of God."

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having, at the August term, 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Sampson, qualified as executor of the last Will and testament of M. C. Blount, dec ased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present them to the und rsigned duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons inde ted to said estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned.

J. B. SOUTHERLAND, Ex'r.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 30, 1866. 28d—2wd4tw

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX,			
℔ lb.....	30	@	33
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	8 00	@	10 00
BRICKS,			
℔ M....	12 00	@	20 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each,			
2nd hand..	4 25	@	4 50
New.....	5 00	@	5 50
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow.....	20	@	25
Adamantine.	25	@	28
Sperm.....	50	@	55
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java.....	40	@	45
Laguayra....	35	@	38
Rio.....	26	@	28
St. Domingo.	26	@	28
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	00	@	28
Strict Mid'g.	00	@	29
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	45	@	42
Dundee.....	37½	@	40
Rope, ℔ lb...	20	@	21
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel..1	50	@	1 55
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
℔ yard....	17	@	18
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	00	@	2 50
FEATHERS,			
℔ lb.....	00	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1...	00 00	@	25 50
No. 2...	00 00	@	22 00
No. 3...	00 00	@	19 00
Herring,			
East.....	6 00	@	7 00
N.C.roe,	10 00	@	00 00
do cut,	9 00	@	00 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb.	8	@	9
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family..12	50	@	17 00
Superfine.	9 00	@	10 00
Fine.....	8 00	@	8 25
GLUE, ℔ lb..	18	@	20
GUNNY BAGS.	35	@	40
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton. 107	50	@	110 00
LAND PLASTER,			
℔ ton.....	18 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn.....	1 00	@	1 15
Oats.....	60	@	65
Peas, Cow.	1 45	@	1 50
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
Carolina,....	14	@	15
East Indis..	00	@	0 14
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green.....	4½	@	5
Dry.....	10	@	15
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern..	1 35	@	1 40
Northern..	1 12½	@	1 15
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8	@	10
American, ref.	9	@	10
American, sheer.....	9	@	10
Swede.....	10	@	12
Hoop, ℔ ton.	175 00	@	180 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
From store	2 00	@	2 25
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (domestic,)			
Whiskey, Bourbon	2 75	@	5 00
N. E. Rum	3 00	@	4 00
Gin.....	4 00	@	7 00
Brandy....	4 00	@	9 00

LUMBER,			
Sten Sawed (River,)			
Fl'r Bds..	18 00	@	22 00
Wide do .	14 00	@	18 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,			
Cuba.....	50	@	60
Sugar house.	50	@	55
Syrup.....	65	@	1 00
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.			
New Virgin	0 00	@	3 50
Yellow dip.	0 00	@	3 50
Hard.....	0 00	@	1 75
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	2 25
Tar, in ordr	0 00	@	2 50
Pitch, City	0 00	@	3 50
Rosin, pale	6 00	@	6 25
do No. 1..	3 50	@	5 50
do No. 2..	2 25	@	2 75
do No. 3..	2 00	@	2 25
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal.....	57½	@	58
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut.....	7½	@	8
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm....	0 00	@	3 00
Linseed....	1 85	@	2 00
Machinery.	2 00	@	2 50
Kerosene....	80	@	85
PEA NUTS,			
℔ bushel..	2 00	@	2 50
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	1 50	@	1 75
Irish, ℔ bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
	N. C. Bacon.		
Hams.....	23	@	24
Middlings....	22	@	23
Shoulders....	20	@	21
Lard.....	22	@	23
Butter.....	40	@	45
Cheese.....	16	@	23
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	36 00	@	37 00
Thin "	34 00	@	35 00
Prime "	33 00	@	34 00
Prime, ...	29 00	@	30 00
Rump.....	28 00	@	29 00
SALT,			
Alum, bush.	0 60	@	65
Liverpool, sack, ground, cargo ...	2 50	@	2 60
from store	2 75	@	3 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba.....	14	@	00
Porto Rico..	14	@	15
C.....	16	@	16½
B.....	17	@	00
A.....	18	@	00
Crushed....	19	@	00
SOAP, ℔ lb..	9½	@	14
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract..	4 00	@	5 50
Common ..	2 25	@	3 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. bbl	25 00	@	30 00
R. O. hhd	35 00	@	40 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping.	00 00	@	17 00
Mill, prme	15 00	@	16 00
Mill Fair.	12 00	@	14 00
Mill, inferior to ord.....	6 00	@	10 00
TALLOW, lb...	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Navy.....	25	@	35
Medium.....	30	@	40

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1866.

TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended, the market has fluctuated somewhat as regards prices, but at the close of our enquiries there is a better enquiry from shippers and distillers, and the market closes firm at $3 50 for virgin and yellow dip, ℔ 280

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

The Railroad Bridge.

We regret to learn that the prospects of constructing a Railroad Bridge across the river near this city are not so favorable as we have been led to believe, and posibly has been altogether defeated. As we are not acquainted with the causes of this failure fully, we refrain from making any comments thereon. Be the fault where it may, and the reasons good or bad, we can tell the Companies interested in the project, that while delay in this matter is hurtful to them, the failure to build the bridge will be ruinous to the railroads. The time has now passed when passengers can be delayed to cross unnecessary ferries, and the competition is too great and routes and markets too abundant to pay heavy taxes for lighterage and drayage. We hope it is not too late to secure the advantages to be derived by the building of the bridge, and measures should be taken at once to place it under construction. The breaks in the connections at Richmond and Petersburg are being rapidly mended, and in order to secure the full benefit of this, we must unite the roads here. Both the State and City are largely interested in the railroads concentrating at this point, and we are fully persuaded that without the building of the proposed bridge, the stocks will never be remunerative property. The public have and feel a deep interest in this matter.

Major Gee.

The formal announcement of the acquittal of Maj. Gee, of the charges preferred against him for cruelty to prisoners while in command of the late Salisbury prison, has been made. The Military Commission took occasion in their findings to refer to the old subject of cruelty to Federal prisoners, and connecting therewith strong censure of the Confederate government. It seems to us that truth and decency demand that officers of the government should cease giving character to statements that have the tendency to do injustice to the people of this section by such *ex parte* assertions and accusations. The Court-martial will attempt in vain to pervert history in regard to this matter. The people of the whole civilized world know full well that the Federal government was *solely* responsible for the refusal to exchange prisoners during the time these censures refer to, and no better reason has ever been assigned than a desire that the large number of prisoners in our hands should remain to eat of our scanty supply of provisions, hoping thereby to starve us into submission.

Nor can this Commission, nor the execution of the unfortunate Wirz by another, refute the *official figures* that out of the 200,000 Confederate prisoners North, 26,436 died, while of the 260,000 Federal prisoners South, only 22,576 died. The horrors of Andersonville may be illustrated in Northern Pictorials for political effect, and the sufferings of Salisbury depicted by their penny-a-liners for pay, the fact is nevertheless, that with all the supplies that a large surplus population, open ports and a plethoric treasury enabled them to provide, and the terrible necessities under which we were struggling, still one Confederate prisoner died out of every *eight* in their hands, while but one Federal prisoner died out of every *twelve* in ours, according to their own reports. Nor Senates, nor Courts, civil or military, nor Pulpits, nor Histories, can hide the disagreeable and terrible truth. Wirz may expire upon the felon's gallows; Gee may return home wasted in health and estate, and ex-President Davis may languish, in uncomplaining and heroic imprisonment; these outrages will only pander to blood-thirsty appetites, but will not deceive the world.

It is time that these things should be at an end. The South has done her part to secure the permanent reconciliation between the sections, at the cost of much feeling and some humiliation, and if corresponding good faith is displayed upon the part of the North, the wounds will yet be healed and many of the scars removed, but it cannot be done by officers of the Government heaping reflections upon us, at the cost of truth, or hiding the terrible faults of their own people by censuring ours.

Indignities to the President.

The unconcealed disrespect, and the many insults which the President has met with in his progress through the State of Ohio, has the appearance of being premeditated, and evinces the despicable condition into which Radicalism and mean party spirit can reduce a people.

In his position of Chief Magistrate of the government, the President by virtue of that office, is entitled to at least a show of respect in his presence, if admiration for his course is wanting, but carried away by their hatred for him and his policy, the Radicals have rendered his progress, which has heretofore appeared like a triumphal march, extremely unpleasant. At Detroit, he was, again, the recipient of insulting allusions.

This is done because the Radicals see in this man a firm and immovable obstacle betwen them and their base desires. He has rendered their future sway, so long undisputed, somewhat doubtful, and he is more liberal, more conscientious and more just in his views, which is the principal cause of their hatred, as the base can but despise those who are superior to them in principles.

Why Stanton is Retained in the Cabinet.

The New York *Herald* professes to have solved the riddle, by establishing the following facts: William T. Smithson, a banker of Washington, who was thrown into prison during the war for being in correspondence with the enemy, by order of Secretary Stanton, has instituted proceedings against the latter for damages because of irregular and unlawful proceedings, laying his damages at $30,000. The Cabinet discussed this matter, and the Attorney General was directed to defend Secretary Stanton in the case, the defence being principally based on the Act of Congress indemnifying certain officers of the Government for acts done in their official capacity for the suppression of the rebellion. The constitutionality of the law will, therefore, be tested in the coming trial. The Government considers this a very important case, and will put forth every effort in Mr. Stanton's defence; and it has been considered that that defence can be better conducted with Mr. Stanton in his official position than otherwise. Hence, his retention.—The issue will be joined at the special term of the Court, commencing on the first Tuesday in September.

Federal Office-Holders in the South.

A Southern correspondent of the New York *Times*, in a recent letter to that paper, directed attention to the fact that many of the disturbers of Southern peace and the most unscrupulous assailants of the restoration policy of the Administration, are occupants of Federal offices, and in receipt of pay from the Government they abuse. This is true, not only of individuals employed under the Freedmen's Bureau, but of other officials, who derive their power for mischief from their connection with the Administration.

So far as the Southern people are concerned, they do not expect patronage: in fact, under the operation of the infamous test oath they are unable to do so. But they are nevertheless friends of the President, and it is hard for them to see a large portion of Government patronage in the South given to men who use both the means and the influence of their position to strengthen the Radicals at the expense of the Southern people and to the detriment of the country; so many reptiles warming themselves in the bosom of the Administration in order to return the kindness with the poisoned fang.

The restoration policy of the President has been more retarded by the falsehoods and mischief manufactured at the South, for the most part by officers of the Government than by any other means, and these wretches have supplied the food, in required quantities, to feed the ravenous appetite of the Northern masses, and if they were removed one of the main props of the Radicals would be broken. Already at the North the cleaning-out process has been commenced, and we sincerely trust it will be extended Southward, for it is much needed. Here is the great theatre to manufacture political capital to be worked up at the North in just such quantities and qualities as is necessary to control elections. Here perfect harmony between the Executive and the office-holders is a necessity. Let the agents of the Government in the South be true friends of the President, and well wishers of the country, and an influence will emanate from them that will strengthen the hands of the Executive and give a support to conservatism at the North.

It is the duty of our people, therefore, to inquire into the sentiments of office-holders in the South, and report to the proper bureau at Washington such as are in sympathy with the Radicals. Many there must be who are in full accord with the President, and who are unwilling to sacrifice the country upon the alter of party, but many there are unable to secure lucrative appointments at home for want of merit and position, succeed here, by substituting peculiar and "unmistakable loyalty" for these *obsolete* qualifications. Once secure in their official positions, their power for evil is great.—Having almost a monopoly of Southern spoils, they exert much influence at the North by this very means.

Since the foundation of the Government, the Federal patronage has been an immense engine of political power, and self-preservation has required each succeeding Administration to use it for its own protection, and henceforth we hope to see it used to sustain the President and his policy, and to put down the radicals and their policy. We would suppose that proportionably a larger number of officials in the South are Radicals than at the North. For the most part the men who had served with gallantry the United States, in the field, were anxious at the end of an honorable service, to return to their homes to receive from grateful friends the welcome always in store for the brave, while the camp-followers, who came only to prey upon the South, remained after the clouds of war had passed away, to pick the carcass. Amid the general poverty of our people in the test-oath refined loyalty of the day, these men were able to reap a rich harvest. It is time now that the President should place those in office, in every instance, who will aid him and not his enemies. He must no longer have a divided household. His own success is at stake—the life of the Republic may be involved.

The Arrest of Gen. Mahone.

The disgraceful measures instituted against Gen. Mahone, who at present fills the position of President of the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, and which finally led to his arrest and incarceration in a jail in New York, on the 31st of August last, have aroused the just indignation of his friends, and all who have followed him through his brilliant career.

It appears that for an infringement of a contract between the corporation which General Mahone represents and the New Bay Line Steamboat Company, by the latter, that suit was instituted against them, and in the course of the proceedings the steamer George Leary was attached, but was afterwards released on security.

In revenge for this, the Learcys deposed that one Malone or Mahone had unlawfully seized their steamer, and, by virtue of this deposition, brought about Gen. Mahone's arrest. The General was in his hotel in the presence of his family and several ladies, and was carried to prison at an hour of the night, when efforts to procure his release on bail were unavailing. He was, however, released the next day, $25,000 in funds having been laid down by the proprietors of the Old Bay Line as security.

The case will in a short time be investigated before the proper judicial tribunal.

The friends of General Mahone, have just cause to be indignant at his arbitrary arrest, and his being thrust into prison by the malicious designs of persons, who violated their plighted faith, and feared the consequences attendant upon the infringement made by them upon a specified contract. Their mode of revenge is as contemptible and disgraceful as it is unjust, and partakes of the paltry spirit of ungenerous and degraded minds.

The Future.

We do not belong to that class of despondent people, who delight in looking always upon the dark side of every picture. We much prefer to take a hopeful view of affairs, to push as far as possible from us, not only the ills of life, but the contemplation of them also. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," is as true as it is full of philosophical wisdom. There is no need, as there is no wisdom, in borrowing from the morrow trouble to render the present hour unhappy. Notwithstanding this, however, we cannot at times prevent the entrance of gloomy forebodings and uncomfortable presages of impending trouble.—Our people, we fear, are laboring under a serious misapprehension. They have suffered so much, endured so much "in mind, body and estate," that they very naturally have concluded that vengeance has been satisfied, and that the future must therefore be pregnant with hope for them, or at the worst, that it cannot possibly be blacker or more bitter than the past. We say, we fear this may be a delusion, that there may be in store for us evils and degradations and horrors, that have scarcely been conceived of even in the track of Sherman's army.

The tour of President Johnson, from Washington City to Chicago, has developed a state of feeling which, but for such positive testimony, we could scarcely conceive it possible to exist. But, to them, one short year ago, the whole Northern people were thoroughly and enthusiastically united in feeling, sentiment and expression. They thought and declared that the directing and overruling finger of Providence was plainly seen in the substitution of the iron hand of Andrew Johnson for that of the weak and kind though patriotic Lincoln—now on his way to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of one of their most beloved idols—their great Douglas. Neither his sacred mission, nor his high office, nor the great men by whom he is surrounded and by whom he is supported, among them the illustrious Grant himself, can prevent constant and repeated insult. At Philadelphia the city authorities positively refused to receive him. At Cleveland he was grossly insulted. And even at Chicago, in the very land itself of Douglas, it was very doubtful whether he would be officially received.

This is indeed very significant. It undoubtedly shows a great change in the sentiments of the Northern people towards Mr. Johnson; that his enemies have attained a degree of malignity and bitterness unusual in the history of human passions, and we very much fear it shows that the adherents of the President are a weak and disheartened minority. If they be not so, how does it happen that the crowd is allowed to interrupt him; in some cases almost to prevent his speaking—is allowed to insult him with such epithets as "traitor" and the like? If this be true and the Conservative men of the North are a minority, if the next Congress meets, with the same Radical strength, will and purpose, what shall we expect from the future? The Ex-Provisional Governor of this State has declared, we believe, that in his opinion, in less than six months North Carolina will again be under Provisional rule. The developments of the Radical purpose, made by the Mulatto Convention recently in session at Philadelphia, if indeed any were needed, are sufficient to show us that the most complete subjugation and utter destruction, that human ingenuity can devise, will inevitably be our portion, unless the coming elections result in favor of the Administration. All pardons will be ignored—property will be confiscated, and victim after victim will be slaughtered. In a word Judge Underwood will be permitted to roam at large with full power to pack juries,—to hang and destroy.

We think we do not exaggerate the evils consequent upon Radical success. It is a terrible picture. We pray to God it may never become a reality to us.

Death of Mr. H. B. Hardy.

We regret to learn, by a telegram received here by his family yesterday, that H. B. Hardy, Esq., Attorney at Law, died at Jackson, Northampton county, on the 6th instant.

Mr. Hardy has resided in this city for several months past, and had entered upon the practice of his profession in our midst. He was a gentleman of no ordinary ability, and occupied an enviable position among the members of the bar.

The cause of his death is not stated in the telegram, nor the duration of his illness.

He left here a few weeks since, to attend the Courts of Northampton county, but by the will of Providence he will never return. The news of his death is received with unfeigned sorrow by his friends in this place, who, since his residence among us, by his unmistakable worth and merit, had won their highest esteem.

The Philanthropic Society.

The Philanthropic Society of our State University wish to collect information relative to their alumni and members who participated in the late war. We invite attention to their Card in another column and trust it will find a prompt compliance with those able to assist them.

As the alumni of this time-honored Society are scattered throughout the entire South, and her sons met death in every battle that has rendered the soil of our country historic, we hope our Southern exchanges will give publicity to the Card to be found elsewhere.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—We learn that an investigation of a case of highway robbery was had before Justice Taylor, on Wednesday last. We were not present at the investigation, but the facts of the case, as we have since learned them, are as follows:

About two months and a half ago, a freedman residing on the Sound, while on his way to his home from the city, was attacked by two other freedmen, near Camp Whiting, who evidently belonged to a gang, with their rendezvous near the scene of the transaction, and one of them presenting a pistol to his head demanded the delivery of his money and other possessions.

The freedmen attacked complied with the demand, and delivered to his assailants $15—currency, and the articles he had purchased while in the city. He was then allowed to proceed on his way, but had made but very little progress when he was fired at and had a portion of his coat shot away.

Search was afterwards made for the highwaymen, but all attempts to discover them were fruitless, until a few days since, when one of the party was arrested, and an examination entered into. This negro gave his name as Augustus Williams, and was recognized as one of the highwaymen by the victim of their assault.

His identity being clearly established, he was committed to jail, to await his trial at the next term of the Superior Court.

Camp Whiting seems to be the rendezvous of an organized band of negro desperadoes, who have for some time past committed their depredations upon the inhabitants of this vicinity. It is full time that their rendezvous should be broken up, in order to secure harmless and inoffensive persons from their attacks in future.

The Mulatto Convention.

As might have been expected, the Mulatto Convention have split on the negro suffrage question, for among men of this class, each filled with his own individual theory, great diversity of opinion prevails.

We are not at all surprised that the members from the South should favor universal suffrage, for only through the votes of the negro do they ever expect to obtain or hold office. They have made the black race the victims of their selfish and sordid views.—They know the feeling of contempt which they, themselves, and their course have excited in the minds of all true and honorable men of the South, and intent upon their lust and thirst for personal aggrandizement, they have declared the negro entitled to suffrage in order that by this means they may obtain the end in view.

We are pleased to see that many of the delegates from the border States had some little sense and delicacy left to them after companionship with such men as Brownlow, Hamilton, Rev. Hope Bain and Parson Sinclair, and withdrew from the Convention.

Although left almost wholly in the hands of the friends of negro suffrage after the withdrawal of the delegates from the Border States, the Convention took no steps towards adopting the minority report favoring the granting of the elective franchise to the blacks, and after some unimportant proceedings, adjourned *sine die*.

If the world were searched throughout, no meaner nor degraded men, who have aspired to a political career, could be found, than the majority of those who comprised that body known as the Mulatto Convention.

The Daily Index.

We have received the second number of the *Index*, a daily paper published at Raleigh, N. C., by Jas. H. Moore and L. N. Keith, and edited by Mr. Jas. H. Moore.

The *index* is at present but a small sheet, but will no doubt be enlarged in time. It is neatly printed, and contains quite a number of advertisements. It has the appearance of being gotten up with care, and promises fair to become quite an addition to the press of the State.

INQUEST.—Coroner J. C. Wood held an inquest yesterday, over the body of a small white boy, about 11 years old, named John Peterson, who was drowned a few days since. From the evidence before the jury, it was shown that he fell overboard from a small boat in the stream, while endeavoring to regain the oar which had fallen out of his hands. The jury rendered a verdict, that "the deceased came to his death by accidental drowning."—*Daily Journal, 7th.*

WILL LEAVE US.—We regret to learn that Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co., intend suspending business operations in this city, on or before the first of October next. The house established here, by them, has certainly been an advantage to the city and to the farmers in the surrounding country, who will hear with much regret this action on their part. These gentlemen have dealt largely in Hardware, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements, and have furnished the farmers with these articles at reasonable rates, and they have testified in more ways than one, that they have the agricultural interests of the State at heart.

We learn that they will consolidate this branch of their house with the one at Newbern, and will hereafter carry on business at that place.

Maj. Conaway, the representative of the firm in this city, has won the esteem of the merchants and citizens by his gentlemanly politeness, and has assisted in furthering the progress of trade by the enterprise, industry and business qualifications he has manifested.

We will take leave of him with much regret.

THE ERECTION OF STOCKS.—Sheriff Bunting, who, no doubt, anticipates a plenty of business at the coming term of the County Court, has caused the erection of new stocks and a pillory, in the Court House yard. Since the re-establishment of civil authority, an old tree just outside of the Court House, has been used as a whipping post, and many white and sable offenders have been strung up on its venerable limbs and received the penalty of their misdeeds there. The progressiveness of the age, however, will not admit of so uncivilized a mode, and the new stocks have been erected both as a convenience and to suit the opinion of the world.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—We were shown, yesterday, the silver cup, ordered by Messrs. Northrop & Cumming, to be presented to Mr. E. J. Moody of Marion C. H., S. C., the planter who came so very near being the successful competitor for the prize offered for the best bale of new cotton, by Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co. The exertions which Mr. Moody made were certainly deserving of success, and were in fact so highly considered by Messrs. Northrop & Cumming, that they determined to order a cup somewhat similar, for Mr. Moody, at their own expense. The cup is even richer and more handsome than the one first awarded. It is of thick, solid silver, and is beautifully engraved. It is also thickly lined with gold, and is so highly finished as to merit the admiration of all who have beheld it.

ASSAULT.—We learn that an assault was made upon a colored parson, one Rev. John Williams, by Mary Jane Quince and Daymon Greenwood, colored, on the night of the 7th inst., in the neighborhood of Fourth and Church streets. The victim of the assault presented himself to us and exhibited several wounds on the head, which, although not serious in their nature, evinced the determination of the assaulting party to inflict some personal injury. The attack upon the parson by these members of his flock was the result, as we are informed, of petty malice.

A warrant would have been procured for the apprehension of the parties were it not for the fact that the parson sailed yesterday morning for New York, on the Steamship C. W. Lord.

Daily Journal, 9th.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.—The places of business of our several Jewish inhabitants will be closed to-morrow, that day being the commencement of the Jewish New Year, and served as a religious holiday. We have mentioned this fact in explanation of the cause of closing their places of busines, which will of course cause some remark and enquiry into the reasons for this cause, as the Jews comprise quite a large portion of the business community.

Daily Journal, of last Sunday.

For the Journal.

Cultivation of the Grape and Wine-Making in North Carolina.

No. 2.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As a still wine, in distinction to sparkling or Champagne wines, the Scuppernong, when properly made, will deservedly hold a high rank. I have read of its being taken for genuine Tokay, and intelligent gentlemen, who have used it, assure me it bears no little resemblance to that celebrated wine. I cannot but think this is no fancied flavor, for a number of persons, and quite unprejudiced in their opinion, have, within the last few years, assured me they found in it a remarkable similarity to the most highly esteemed Hungarian wines, among which the Tokay is acknowledged to be the first. In perfect agreement with this opinion, I find an article in the United States Patent Office Report (Agricultural), of 1859, pp. 43 and 50. This Report is, of course, the testimony of an important witness (Dr. Charles T. Jackson), a well-known and able chemist of Boston. On page 43 of that Report he writes thus: "The celebrated Scuppernong wine will not keep without the addition of spirit or sugar, since the grape-juice will not produce more than four and nine-tenths per cent. of alcohol. The rich flavor of this grape renders it particularly valuable, the wine having the flavor and bouquet of the celebrated *Tokay* wine of Hungary. This grape, however, cannot be cultivated in the open air of North of Virginia, and is a native of North Carolina. It is desirable that extensive vineyards should be established in that State, expressly for the cultivation of this grape, which will make a wine that will be most eagerly sought as the best of American native wines." On page 50 of the same Report he continues: "These grapes (the Scuppernong), are more remarkable for the high flavor of the wines they make than for the saccharine matter they contain. It has always been necessary to add a portion of brandy, or some other spirit, to keep it from souring; nevertheless, the Scuppernong wine *is the best thus far produced in the United States.* The grapes have a very thick, leathery skin, which is of a green color, with a few rusty specks on the surface of them. The pulp is soft and juicy, and the skins give a peculiar aroma to the wine, which is similar to the *Tokay of Hungary.* Sometimes I have observed a peculiar bitter taste in the wine, due to the crushed seeds of the grape, and not unfrequently the flavor and odor of whiskey indicated the introduction of that liquor into the wine. With proper attention and care, Scuppernong wine may be made so fine as to *excel all other wines made on this continent:* and I would earnestly advise those interested to attend to the cultivation of this grape, in regions where the vine will grow, and make use of more skill in the manufacture of the wine. The grape will grow and ripen its fruit any where South of Washington, but has thus far proved most prolific in the soil of North Carolina, especially near Halifax." Near Halifax may be a very favorable region for the production of Scuppernong grapes; but the same can be said, with equal propriety, of all the Eastern shore of our State. At the conclusion of his analysis, Dr. Jackson observes: "Thus far the vineyards are wholly domestic institutions in North Carolina: but I think the cultivation of this grape will amply repay any one who will devote his entire energies to planting vineyards of these vines, and manufacturing the wine on a large scale." Thus far I have but one fault to find with all Dr. Jackson says on the subject of our Scuppernong. He pronounces the grapes deficient in saccharine quality. All I can answer is, that I wish Dr. J. could make it convenient to come South during the present grape season, and eat some of the fruit, fully matured and wilted on the vine, and then report to us whether the Scuppernong is a sweet grape or not. I cannot but think the samples of fruit he had under examination were not such as we usually call fully matured—that is, left on the vine until they begin to wilt, and become soft and flabby to the touch. In that condition, I know of no grape which fairly equals, much less surpasses, it in sweetness. But as to the rest, Dr. Jackson's remarks are just and correct, even as to the point that wine cannot well be made from the juice of the Scuppernong without sugar or spirit. And he does justice to the quality of the wine. Therefore, let not the wine-grower of Ohio, or Kentucky, Missouri, or any other region of the United States, imagine that he can produce the equal of the Scuppernong, either as a still or a sparkling wine.

When I come to treat of the manufacture of wine, I shall take notice of a monstrous abuse of the juice of this grape, by the addition of apple brandy or whiskey, to secure it from excessive fermentation. In my next, I will take notice of some other varieties of grapes of this same species, and meantime subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BUTNER.

For the Journal.

Cultivation of the Grape and Wine-Making in North Carolina.

No. 3.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In my last communication I treated particularly of the Scuppernong as the highest development of that species of grape. Yet the pale variety is by no means the only one of the kind which is of acknowledged excellence. I have seen persons of undoubted veracity, that I could name, who have assured me that some of the black seedlings of this grape (for the seeds of the Scuppernong, though it is itself a pale grape, will in forty-nine cases out of fifty sport into black varieties) are fully equal to what is called the *white* Scuppernong. If you were blindfolded and a white and a black grape of this kind put alternately into your mouth, you could detect no difference in the taste. I have no doubt this is the case, from samples to be found in this county. I have under cultivation in my vineyard a grape possessing all the qualities of the Scuppernong, known as the *Thomas grape*, which I obtained some years ago from Marion, South Carolina, a native there, found growing wild, and which is undoubtedly a fruit of superior excellence. In addition to these varieties, we cultivate in this section another, known as the Flowers' Grape, also an indigenous kind, found originally in Robeson county, by a gentleman named Flowers, and by him first brought into notice. This grape is a black one, ripens late—that is, after the first frost in autumn, and makes a superior quality of red wine. It is extensively cultivated for that purpose in this and the adjoining counties, and for a wine-grape, coming to maturity just after the Scuppernong, will no doubt become a favorite and widely cultivated variety of grape. I know it well, and have often made a superior wine of it, by many preferred to the Scuppernong itself. As to productiveness, I think it surpasses all other vines I know, though perhaps it may yield to the Thomas grape and the Scuppernong in sweetness. I have even been told of a golden yellow Scuppernong, and a very sweet one, which would produce a wine of that color; and thus you can, from one family of grapes, which are all equally well adapted to our soil and climate, manufacture a light or an amber-colored, a pale or a deep red wine, or one of a golden hue. And all these wines may be made either still or sparkling, at your own option. Now, with all these advantages in favor of our native Scuppernong and its varieties, I do not understand what need there is of risking the expense, and trouble, and probability of failure, of attempting to introduce any foreign grapes, which with us are, at the best, a very delicate and uncertain crop. I do not mean to apply this remark to the Western portions of our State, where the Lincoln, Catawba, Elsinburg, Delaware, and other grapes may, as I have been assured, be successfully cultivated. I apply them only to the Eastern parts of North Carolina. Other grapes there may be, of the bunching variety, which will succeed, even here, in our low and sandy soils; but I have practical experience with none but the Scuppernong species that I can recommend as entirely exempt from disease and rot. Even with the most careful treatment, the European, and I may add, also, the native varieties of *bunch* grapes, are liable to failure in our section; but the Scuppernong, the whole species included, is subject to no such accident as amounts to a total failure.

As to the quantity of fruit produced by one vine, I can scarcely state what may be called a fair average. I have known large vines to produce as much as thirty-five bushels; but, of course, in vineyard culture no such yield could be calculated upon, inasmuch as the size of the vine would be materially less than of one cultivated on an arbor by itself. Most families consider one vine of the Scuppernong and one of the black or Flowers' Grape, as sufficient to furnish them with enough fruit of this kind for all domestic uses. In this Southern latitude, therefore, we can fully realize that ancient and Scriptural idea of prosperity and happiness, "to sit under the shade of our own vine and fig-tree, and none shall make us afraid." Having said thus much of our native Scuppernong and its varieties, it will be proper next to describe the best manner of cultivating it, the kind of soil most congenial to it, and its treatment in the vineyard—this superb variety of grape being valuable, it is true, only in Eastern North Carolina, as for this State, but for that very reason valuable over a larger region than that in which the Champagne grape of France is cultivated with so much profit. It will, perhaps, not be improper to add, although I am treating only of Eastern North Carolina as a wine-growing region, that I am fully aware that much of South Carolina, throughout all of its sandy, pine-timbered lands, and of Virginia, probably up to the latitude of Richmond, are nearly as well adapted to the Scuppernong as the Estern portion of our State. I am informed this grape grows in those sections, viz.: of South Carolina and Virginia, particularly around Norfolk, without losing anything, either in size, productiveness or flavor. So much merely in passing, and by way of justice to our Scuppernong. In my next, I shall point out the proper soil, the treatment, and the manures requisite to produce this superb fruit in its highest perfection—and subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BUTNER.

The Mulatto Convention.

The following extracts from the correspondence of the *National Intelligencer*, give the facts in brief about the Mulatto Convention now assembled in Philadelphia.—Seven delegates from North Carolina, but we have thus far been able only to gather the names of four, to wit: H. K. Turniss, who is a member of the Committee on Credentials, D. D. Goodloe, on the Committee on Organization, G. O. Glavis and Hope Bain.

In every sense of the word, the so-called Convention of Southern Loyalists to be held here to-day has been, as many of them feel, an immense burlesque. The Southern loyalists were as the grain of seed in the bushel of chaff. It was emphatically a Philadelphia demonstration—nothing more nor less. There were flags and bands of music, and the Philadelphia fire-boys, to a limited extent; the Philadelphia Radical clubs in their fullest extent, comprising, for the most part, boys of tender age, and the Philadelphia Union League, composed of contractors who have made fortunes out of the necessities of the Government, and are anxious for a continuance of the war as their only hope to augment the fortunes already realized. The Southern part of the affair was a most lamentable failure. There were delegates from Maryland, composed of ex-office holders and their adherents. From Missouri, including the Radical Revolutionary leaders of that State, and from Tennessee, wearing Tennessee badges, but with the exception of poor old Brownlow, no one in the delegation would have been recognized as a Tennessean by any one who had left that State six months ago. It was a motley crowd of odds and ends. It was to-day simply a popular parade of the citizens of Philadelphia and the surrounding country—nothing more. It is, in fact, a grand failure.

Old citizens of Philadelphia say that the parade was not worthy of the city. It was meagre in numbers, and utterly devoid of enthusiasm. Those who participated in it for the most part seemed to be performing a distasteful duty. They marched along the streets as they would have marched upon any occasion where a portion of the people were called upon to make a public demonstration. Notwithstanding that Philadelphia is supposed to be the most intensely Radical city on the continent, the grand parade excited no enthusiasm whatever.

Along the whole line of the march of the procession a single line of observers occupied the curbstones, but the sidewalks were left free. There was no crowd, no continuous cheering, no animation, no anything to show that the great popular heart had been stirred.

From Independence Hall to the Union League building, and thence to the National Hall on Market street, where the Southern "Loyalists" were to convene, there was not even a crowd upon the sidewalks.

The people soon perceived that it was only a procession of their own clubs and associations that might be seen at any time. Out of the numerous fire companies in existence here, only nine were in the procession, and these, although not full, made up the chief part of the show. The Southern Loyalists constituted so small a portion of the column that any one uninitiated could not have told where they came in. They were completely swamped and overshadowed in the extriordinary proportions of the local civil demonstration.

There were only three points of interest in the whole procession. These were, the appearance of Brownlow, Butler and Fred. Douglass.

Governor Brownlow was seated in an open carriage, with Colonel William B. Stokes, of Tennessee, and now and then, as he was pointed out, was greeted with faint cheers. General Butler marched bareheaded, on foot, with the Massachusetts delegation. He might have passed unnoticed, except that Barnum walked a short distance in front, and announced, from time to time, that General Ben Butler was just behind. This kept the General busy shaking hands with the crowd.—Just after him came the New Yorkers, and here was the real interest of the procession. This delegation was actually headed by Fred Douglass, sandwiched between Theodore Tilton, editor of the New York *Independent*, and Senator Ira Harriss, of New York. They were followed by Dr. Garnett, (colored) and Downing, a New York colored man—genuine specimens of the genus African. As this part of the procession passed along it was cheered most lustily by negroes and whites. In fact, it was the only portion of the "circus" that elicited grand applause.

Poor Tilton held on nervously to the arm of Fred. Douglass, as if he had lost every other friend on earth, while Senator Harriss sought every opportunity to let go his embrace, as if he would like to have been found in any other company. Fred. Douglass looked and acted like a fish out of water. He was evidently embarrassed by the sudden prominence he had assumed. But the faces of his African supporters were covered with the broad grin peculiar to the race, evidencing that they hugely enjoyed the exhibition and the cheers given to their great compeer.

First, Southern men who have resided from six to eighteen months in the South, principally agents or employees of the Freedmen's Bureau, or ex-officers who had used their commissions, with a view to make rapid fortunes. Second, Southern men to the number of not more than four or five, like Brownlow of Tennessee, and Safford of Alabama, who have been always Union men, but have become fanatical on the subject of Congressional interference. Third, the Northern Senators and members of Congress who belong to the Congressional disunion faction, and have inaugurated this convention to give them some sort of support. And lastly, Northern men like General Joshua T. Owens and General Hiram Walbridge, who were first-rate, active, earnest, blatant Johnson men while they were applicants for fat offices in the gift of the government, but have become Congress supporters since they discovered that they could not realize their wishes in that respect.

A report is in circulation to-night that the resolutions agreed upon by the Southern men, so far from being in favor of negro suffrage, are even less so than those of the National Union Convention, held here three weeks ago. This has given umbrage to the Northern conference delegates. There is a promise of a split to-morrow.—The Border State men will be required to swallow negro suffrage or to retire from the Convention. The latter is probable, for the Northern men don't believe that there is anything to be gained in the Congressional elections by conceding to them.

A Card.

The undersigned some time ago relinquished all hope of being able to resume the publication of the Fayetteville Observer. The mail facilities throughout the South, and especially in our part of the State, are so greatly curtailed, and the test oath presents so general an obstacle to the acceptance of the office of Postmaster, that we could not hope for such a circulation as would justify the heavy expense of re-building and furnishing a Printing office. Seeing nothing that we can engage in at home that promises even a support, much less a repair of our shattered fortunes, which were sacrificed in the Southern cause, we have no alternative but to remove from the State, and have concluded that the only field which promises success is New York. We have consequently opened in that city a Wholesale Book and Stationery House, in which we hope to secure the business of our many friends and acquaintances among the Merchants and Booksellers of the Southern States, and also gradually to engage in the publication of Southern books. We have taken a Store at No. 496 Broadway, nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where we will be happy to see our friends who may visit New York, and hear from those who may not go there but may need something in our line of business.

Many subscribers to the Observer had paid in advance at the time that Gen. Sherman burned our establishment. These we have been anxious to compensate by resuming the paper; but that being impossible at present, we can only hope that we may be able at some future time to reimburse them in full. At present the utmost we can do is to refund to all who may apply, either personally or by letter, the value of the amounts advanced, according to the scale adopted by the General Assembly, [by which scale we have settled such accounts as have been paid to us.] A list of all balances, in Confederate currency, is left at our Bookstore in Fayetteville, N. C., where every applicant will be paid in U. S. currency according to the Legislative scale. The amounts will be small, but the value of what we received was smaller still.

There are many thousands of dollars due us which may be settled at the Bookstore in Fayetteville.

Quite a number of our brethren of the Press have kindly continued to favor us with their papers. We return them our cordial acknowledgments, and most heartily wish them, and the Southern Press generally, that high degree of respect and remuneration which patriotic and assiduous labors always merit but do not always receive. We take leave of them and our thousands of readers and friends with deep regret. Nothing but necessity could have moved us to such a step. And whatever of good or ill fortune may betide us, we can never cease to love the South, and especially our own State and town, and those with whom we have been for so many years associated, and from whom we have received so many evidences of regard.

E. J. HALE & SON.

New York, August 24, 1866.

Our former exchanges will greatly oblige us by copying the above, and thus assist us to reach subscribers to the Observer.

Jefferson Davis.

[From the Southern Churchman.]

Mr. Editor: Please allow me a brief space in that convenient corner of your valued journal which is kindly appropriated to "correspondents," for whose "views the Editor is, very properly," not to be considered responsible."

My object is to crave an interest in the prayers of all *Christians* for the great and good man, Jefferson Davis, now suffering under a protracted and painful imprisonment. I have often wondered that no proposition was made for united, earnest supplication in his behalf by the Church of which he is a member, though I cannot doubt that prayer is wont to be offered for him daily by many warm and pious hearts. But what I desire especially to urge is, a more general, fervent and constant appeal to Heaven for his relief by Christians of the South. This might surely be made, if not publicly where all might not desire to unite in the prayer, at least by all pious hearts and from every family altar, where true sympathy and respect is felt for him. I make no suggestion as to the *form* of such petitions. That must be dictated by the feelings and judgment of those who offer them. The great end is, that fervently desired by the entire South, and, as I believe, by a large and respectable portion of the North, *his release from imprisonment and restoration to his family and friends.* Let us *pray for this*, in a right spirit and and with due submission to the will of God.

FAITH.

P. S. Will such Editors as are favorable to the above please insert it in their papers?

A synopsis of President Johnson's speech at Delmonico's, in New York, of 478 words, was telegraphed to Reuter's European Press Association, on Thursday, by the Atlantic cable, at an expense of $5,019 in gold.

Amos, the millionaire, just dead in St. Louis, leaves his widow $200,000, and his only son $1,500,000, besides other bequests.

A woman of St. Louis, supposed to have died with the cholera, was about to be buried, and at the grave burst open her coffin.